The Curious Case of Lloyd Zirbes

Introduction

Brian Desborough is a researcher into alternative forms of energy. On pgs. 169 - 172 of his wonderful book, A Blueprint For A Better World, he gives an intriguing story about a man named Lloyd Zirbes:

It is commonly taught in science classes that Galileo studied the acceleration of free falling bodies. In actuality, he did no such thing, confining his experiments to merely rolling balls down inclined planes. Horrified to discover that Galileo didn't conduct any actual tests involving falling bodies, American scientist Lloyd Zirbes and his team conducted a series of tightly controlled experiments, in which hollow spheres of equal weight and diameter but composed of different materials, including iron, aluminum, brass and carbon, were dropped simultaneously down a two thousand foot mine shaft in Minnesota. High speed cameras located at the base of the shaft recorded the moment of impact of the spheres. Very surprisingly, the carbon sphere reached the bottom of the shaft first, followed by the aluminum, then brass, and finally the iron sphere, which arrived some six feet after the carbon sphere had impacted. The test, repeated many times, demonstrated that different elements accelerate at different rates, when falling through the same gravitational field.

In another experiment, two iron spheres of equal size and weight, were placed six feet apart from the top of the shaft, then simultaneously dropped. Both reached the impact plane simultaneously, but had diverged to a distance of fifty feet apart. We can conclude from this test that identical falling bodies repel each other if spaced apart at the commencement of the drop. Interestingly, prior to the test, a line was painted around the equator of each sphere. The camera revealed that during the descent both spheres rotated in the same direction, the axis of rotation being aligned with the geomagnetic poles of the Earth.

He also conducted a controlled drop test in which, prior to the drop, twenty identical iron spheres were placed in a pyramidal configuration contacting one another. During the fall the spheres remained in contact with each other, but rearranged themselves into a sphere.

After concluding his falling bodies experiments, Lloyd Zirbes conducted a most interesting experiment in which an iron ball was attached to the end of a beam twelve feet in length. The beam was mounted on a pedestal and rotated horizontally by means of an electric motor. An antenna connected to an amplifier and oscilloscope was placed adjacent to the circle of rotation, in order to detect any energy field generated by the rotating balls. As the rotating

balls passed close to the antenna the oscilloscope displayed a doughnut shaped image, indicating that a body in motion produces a field or force of a type which has not been identified by mainstream science.

The intrepid Zirbes then positioned two of the rotating devices such that the iron balls passed each other traveling in opposite directions. The gap between the adjacent balls was only a quarter of an inch. The same antenna and detection equipment was used to monitor the experiment. As the two adjacent balls passed each other a tremendous thump was heard, which shook the test stands (the pedestals were mounted in concrete). When the opposing balls approached each other, the oscilloscope showed as series of doughnut shaped images, which changed to a sine wave at the moment the balls were closest to each other. The ingenious experiment revealed that the field and/or force surrounding a body in motion repels a like field which surrounds a second body in motion. The field is not polarized until it contacts the field surrounding the second body in motion, at which point the fields unite to produce polarized energy as exemplified by the oscilloscope's momentary sine wave images.

The experiment was repeated with various rotational speeds and varying gaps between the two passing balls. It was found that the audible intensity of the thumping noise increased as the square of the rotational velocity, and decreased as the square of the distance between the two passing balls.

Zirbes found that all the experiments described above were reproducible. This suggests that Galileo's suppositions concerning falling bodies - the cornerstone of physics, are seriously flawed. Sir Isaac Newton based his work on that of Galileo, just as Einstein and his successors have based their theories on the efforts of Newton. We are accordingly forced with the inescapable conclusion that since Galileo's suppositions are badly flawed in light of Lloyd Zirbes' meticulous experiments, it implies that the various technologies which humankind has become dependent are also based upon very questionable theory.

Lloyd Zirbes' momentous discoveries clearly demonstrate that the force which unifies all things is motion. Zirbes devoted the last twenty five years of his life to analyzing and applying the results of his experiments. Realizing that Newton's gravitational studies were badly flawed, Zirbes, with woefully inadequate funds, scoured junkyards to find components suitable for him to construct equipment which enabled him to investigate gravity. Eventually, Zirbes was able to develop an electromagnetic device which actually produced gravity. Even though the hand fabricated equipment was crude, it caused everything in his workshop that wasn't bolted down to degravitate and fly around and Zirbes was seriously injured by flying debris. While he was hospitalized, his workshop was destroyed by arson fire. On several occasions Zirbes had invited numerous physics professors to observe his experiments, yet none of these contemptible and close minded persons accepted his invitations. Despite his momentous discoveries, Lloyd Zirbes died without his work ever being published.

Indeed, there is some dispute as to whether or not Galileo actually performed the famous drop experiment off of the Leaning Tower of Pisa. However, what is more important are the results of Lloyd Zirbes' tests!

The idea that two bodies of identical weight but of differing material fall at different speeds flies in the face of what is normally taught about gravity. The closest thing that I could find to these experiments were a set done by the electrical engineer Charles Brush in the very early 1900s. To quote a fascinating series of articles by David Pratt:

Charles Brush performed very precise experiments showing that metals of very high atomic weight and density tend to fall very slightly faster than elements of lower atomic weight and density, even though the same mass of each metal is used. He also reported that a constant mass or quantity of certain metals may be appreciably changed in weight by changing its physical condition. His work was not taken seriously by the scientific community, and the very precise spark photography technique he used in his free-fall experiments has never been used by other investigators.

Charles Brush used a variety of experimental setups to test the relationship of different materials to gravity, but the "spark photography" referred to above seems to be the method closest to the one used by Lloyd Zirbes, albeit on a much smaller scale. As is usually the case with these kinds of subjects, Rex Research has a good selection of quotes out of Charles Brush's papers that describe this setup:

"Two aluminum containers are used, alike in size, shape, weight and smoothness of surface, and dropped simultaneously, side by side, through exactly the same distance (about 122 cm).

"Each container, at the end of its journey, breaks an electric circuit. But the breaks of both containers are in series in the same circuit, so that the break which occurs first produces a bright spark while the belated break gives no spark because its circuit is already open."

"When the containers are equally loaded with the same metal, there is no visible spark at either break, or a very feeble spark at one or the other indifferently. But when they are equally loaded with certain different metals, one container persistently produces a bright spark, though containers are always reversed in position for each trial. From this it seems clear that the container giving the spark falls a little faster than the other. This sparking condition is clearly manifested when the faster container reaches the end of its free path as little as 0.0125 mm. (0.0005 inch) in advance of its neighbor."

[Other research on this website seems to indicate that gravity is the effect of electric fields converging radially upon a common center, and to some extent, can be directed by particular coil geometries.]

It would be nice if these types of experiments were replicated with modern slow-motion video in a controlled environment (e.g.: NASA's Space Power Facility).

Uncovering The Research

Thankfully, Lloyd's work is not completely lost. Wendelle Stevens published some of Lloyd's papers within his book, UFO Contact From Alcyon of The Pleiades. Each of these papers reads:

Reproduction and distribution of this material is vigorously requested and encouraged.

Unfortunately, there are two important issues:

1. The photocopied type and images are quite small and blurry.

2. Some of the pages are out of order and a few are missing.

In order to remedy this situation, we have completely retyped them, remade the diagrams, and put them into the order specified by their page numbers. Here they are:

- Falling Bodies Theory I
- Consequences Of Nuclear Energy
- Solar Research
- Falling Bodies Theory II
- Beyond The Ionosphere
- Nuclear Energy VS. Planet Earth

The experiments described within the previous section of this article are given within the first paper, while the others derive a theory from them and apply it to the structure of the atom and the sun.

From their contents we can gather the following:

1. Lloyd was probably not working alone. He may have had a team of researchers with him (referred to as the "Project Stardust Team" in the above documents). They seem to have continued into, at least, the late 1980s.

2. Their research into the structure of the atom led them to the conclusion that human-generated fission and fusion processes have a very negative impact upon living organisms and the environment (particularly the Ionosphere). In response to this, they made an electrical generator that functioned off of an alternative understanding of gravity (as a replacement for nuclear reactors).

[Upon first glance, I cannot help but notice the similarity of this story to Walter and Lao Russell's "Optical-Dynamo", which also operated upon an alternative understanding of gravity and was created with the intent of replacing nuclear reactors. There is some overlap within their physics ideas too!]

...The researcher Eric Vogels runs a website called "Flying Dutchman Projects" that has blueprints for a "Flux-O-Matic Motor" attributed to Lloyd Zirbes. Are these the design specifications for the generator mentioned above?

FALLING BODIES THEORY

The Behavior Of Free Bodies In Space

Introduction

To understand the principles of unity it is imperative that the simple, basic tests which are outlined in the next few pages are completely understood. These were gravity tests, and were conducted at the site of an abandoned mine shaft in Northern Minnesota during the early 1960's. The shaft was approximately two-thousand feet in depth, and the impact plane was monitored by a high speed camera. In the tests where balls of unlike elements were dropped for comparison, equal weights were achieved by hollowing out the centers of those heavier elements, thus ensuring equal air resistance factors.

Though our conclusions are founded on literally thousands of tests, we have here outlined only the most pivotal tests, all of which are simple enough to be reproduced by anyone who harbors doubts as to the accuracy of our results or the validity of our conclusions. To layman and physicist alike we would say: study these tests and understand the results, for in unity the actions of all falling bodies are the same – be that body a subatomic particle or a universe, and so by building a solid foundation through the study of these tests, the reader will find it simple to comprehend what the use of current nuclear technologies are doing to Earth, and why they must be abandoned if we are to save this planet.

TEST ONE

Two iron balls of equal weight and size were placed six feet apart, and then were dropped simultaneously.

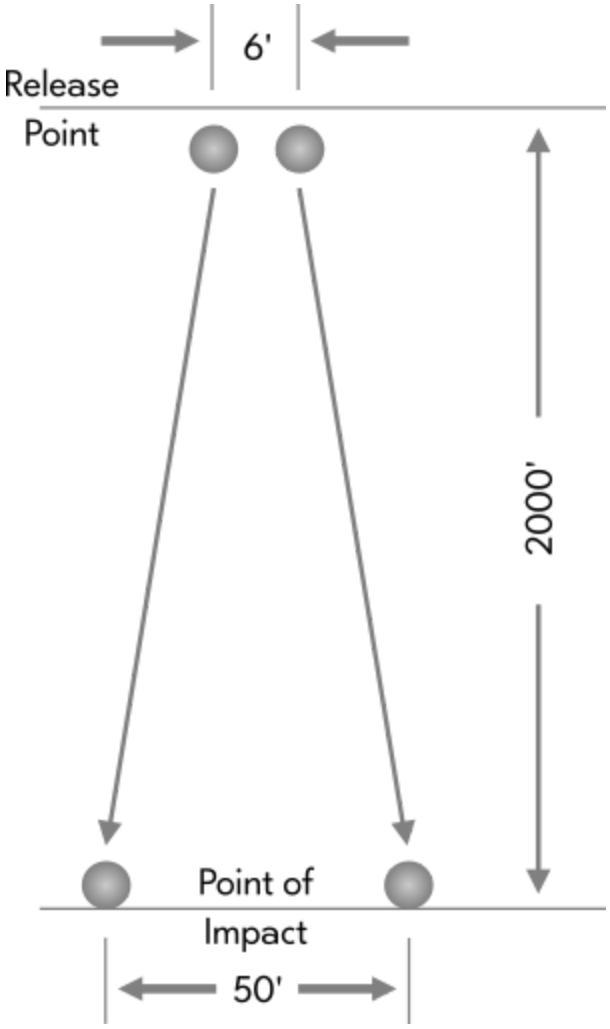


Fig. 1

RESULT

The camera clearly indicated that the iron balls impacted at the same instant. Examination of the impact plane showed the balls were fifty feet apart when they impacted.

CONCLUSION

Identical elements of equal weight and size accelerate at exactly the same rate of speed, and repel one another if dropped as individuals - apart from each other.

TEST TWO

Four balls of equal weight and size, but composed of different elements were dropped simultaneously.

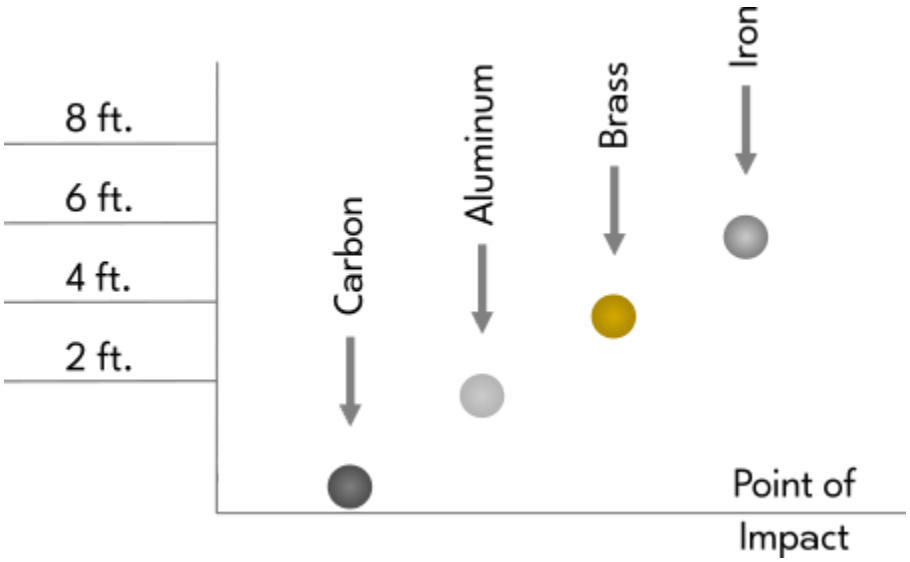


Fig. 2

RESULT

Each different element accelerated at a different rate.

CONCLUSION

Different elements accelerate at different rates when falling through a given gravitational field.

TEST THREE

Twenty steel balls of equal weight and size were arranged in a pyramidal shape so that they were touching each other, and were then dropped simultaneously as a unit.

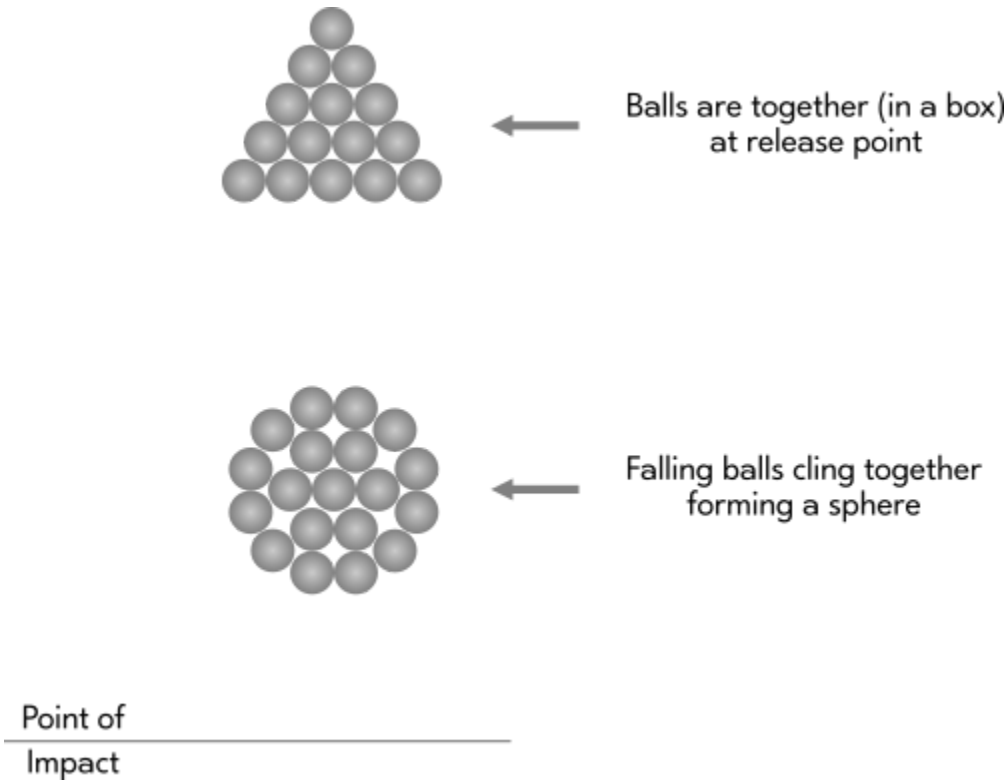


Fig. 3

RESULT

The camera revealed that as the balls approached the impact plane they were still a unit, but had rearranged themselves from a pyramidal form to a spherical shape.

CONCLUSION

Individual bodies of like elements that fall in tight formation with other bodies will always cling together and will always arrange themselves into a spherical formation.

TEST FOUR

Three iron balls of equal weight and size were arranged as in figure 4, six feet apart from one another, and were then dropped simultaneously.

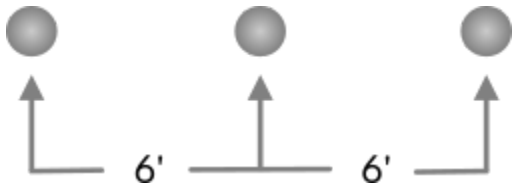


Fig. 4

RESULT

The arrangement of the balls upon impact is diagrammed in figure 5.

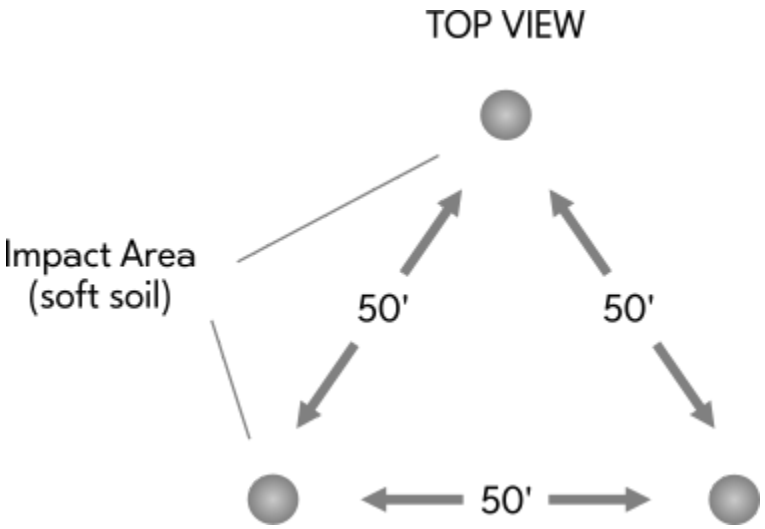


Fig. 5

CONCLUSION

Bodies of like elements that fall through a given gravitational field as individuals drift away from each other at equal rates.

TEST FIVE

Twenty steel balls of equal weight and size were arranged and spaced one foot apart, as in figure 6. The balls were then dropped simultaneously.

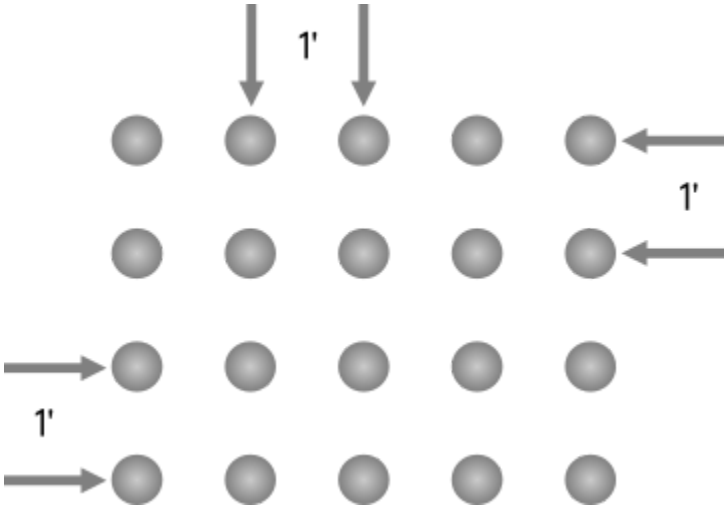


Fig. 6

RESULT

Figure 7 shows the arrangement of the balls an instant before impact as revealed by the camera.

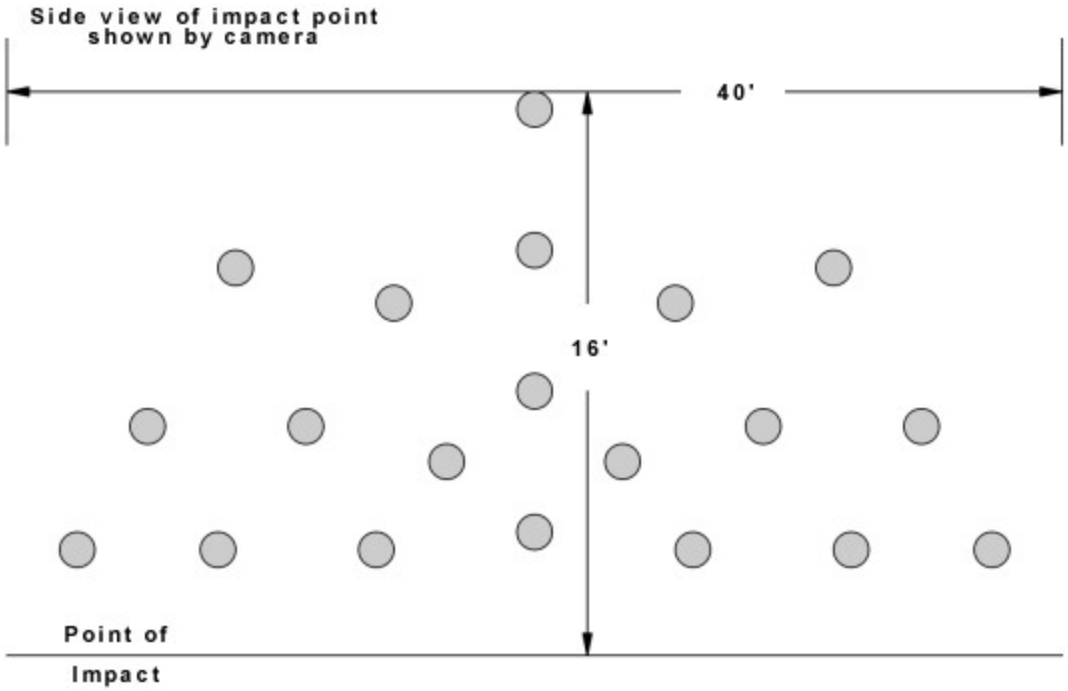


Fig. 7

Figure 8 shows the placement of the balls from the top view after impact.

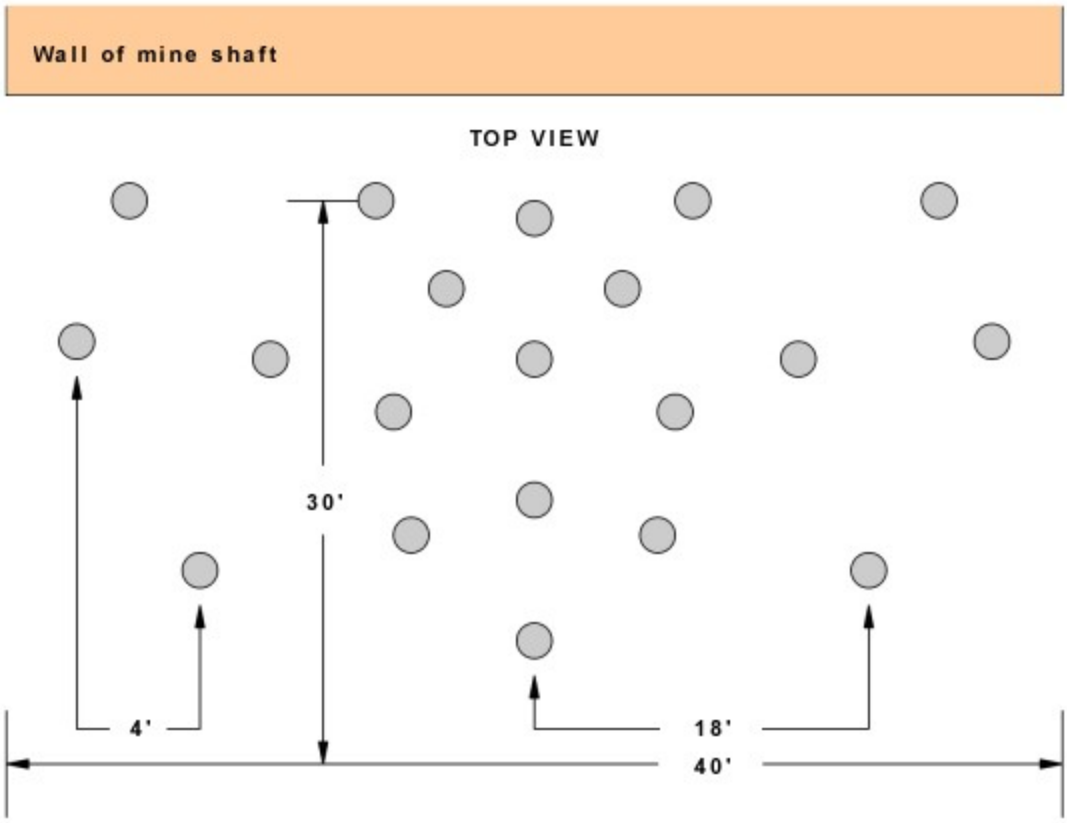


Fig. 8

CONCLUSION

Individual bodies that fall as a mass in loose formation drift apart on a 360° horizontal plane and on an 180° vertical plane simultaneously.

TEST SIX

Two iron balls of equal weight and size were painted around the circumference as in figure 9. They were then placed in the drop box so that the lines were exactly horizontal, and then were dropped simultaneously.

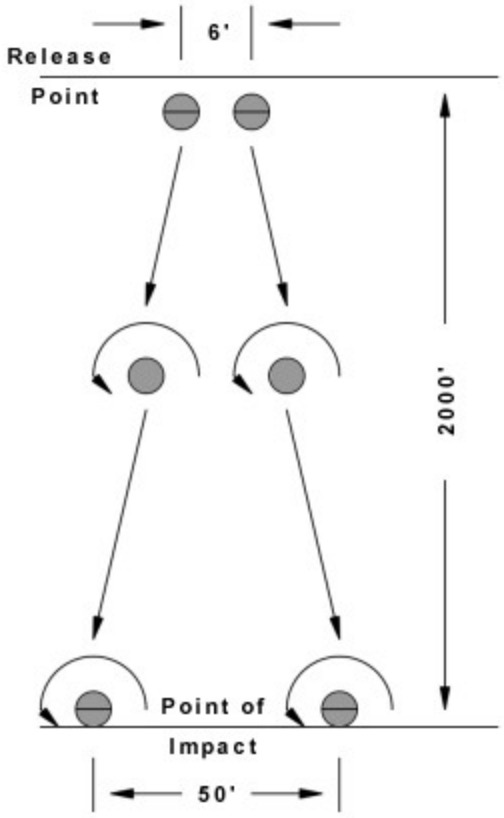


Fig. 9

RESULT

An instant before impact the camera showed that the painted lines were no longer in their original position. After impact the two balls rolled away in the same direction.

CONCLUSION

All bodies will develop a given rotation. This is true whether one speaks of a single body, a mass of bodies in loose formation, or a mass of bodies in close formation. These rotating bodies, if dropped as individuals (apart from each other) repel one another at equal rates.

TEST SEVEN

Iron balls of equal weight and size were suspended on six foot arms and were rotated in a clockwise direction, horizontally, around a pivot point. An antenna was placed in close tolerance to the circumference of the rotating balls. Attached to the antenna were extremely sensitive detection devices, which were in turn connected to an oscilloscope.

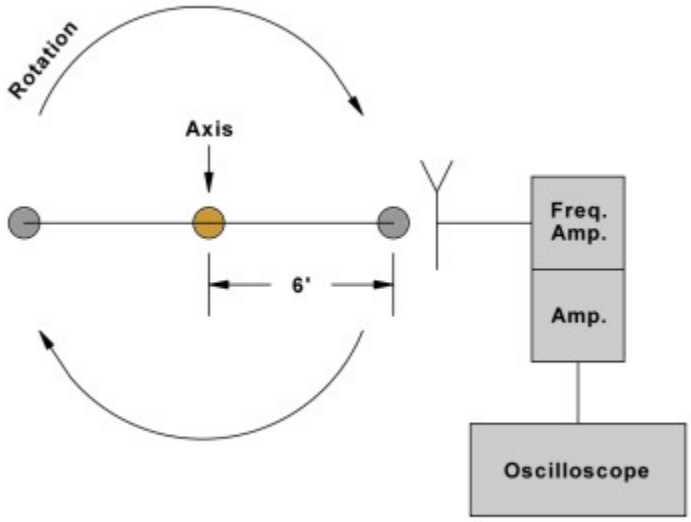


Fig. 10

RESULT

The oscilloscope display showed a donut shaped form which appeared at the instant a ball passed the antenna as shown in figure 11. The oscilloscope appeared to not retain any stigmation.

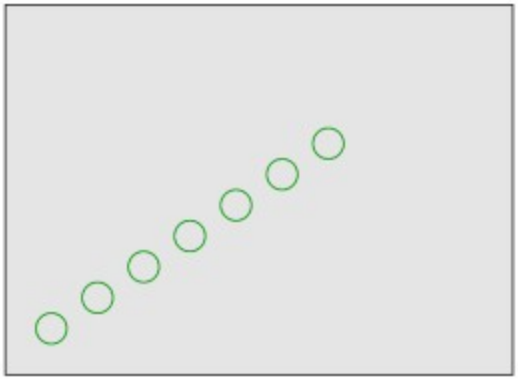


Fig. 11

CONCLUSION

A body in motion produces a field and/or force which appears donut shaped on an oscilloscope display. This field (and/or force) has not been identified by the scientific community to date.

TEST EIGHT

An identical apparatus to that used in test seven was constructed. The two units were placed parallel to each other and were timed so that as the arms rotated, the balls would pass within ¼ inch of each other at point x.

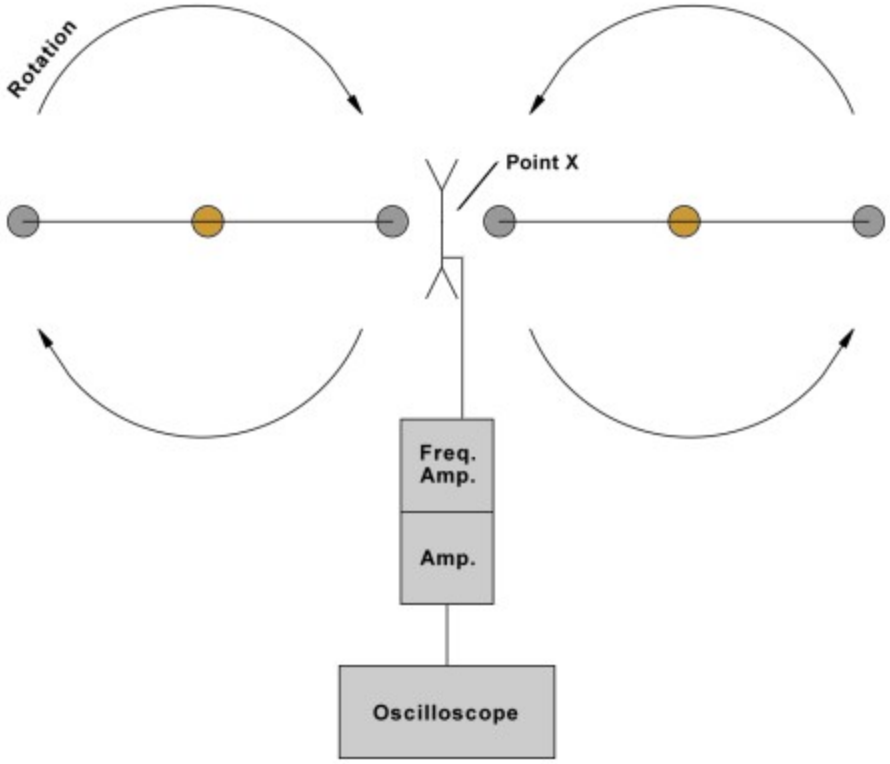


Fig. 12

RESULT

Each time two balls met and passed each other at point x, a tremendous thump was heard, and the test stand (a six inch diameter shaft mounted in concrete) reacted violently.

As the balls approached each other in their rotation the oscilloscope showed donut shapes as in test seven. At the instant the balls were closest to each other in their rotation the oscilloscope showed sine waves. As the balls again began to move away from each other in their rotation, the donut shapes reappeared on the oscilloscope display, as shown in figure 13.

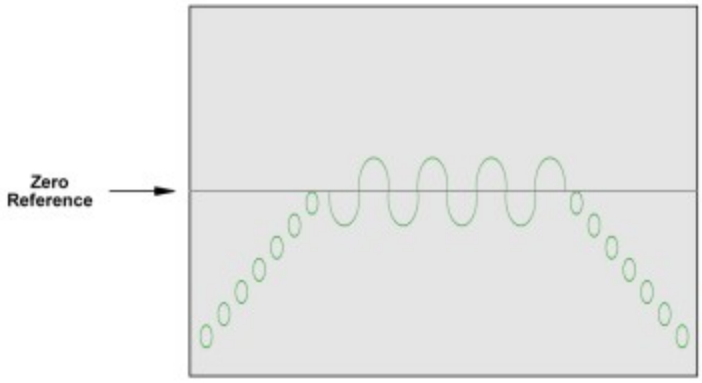


Fig. 13

CONCLUSION

The field (and/or force) which surrounds a body in motion repels the field (and/or force) which surrounds a second body in motion. The field (and/or force) that surrounds a body in motion produces an energy which is not polarized. It appears as a bubble (a donut, or a circle) on an oscilloscope display. When this field (and/or force) is forced into collision with the field (and/or force) that surrounds a second body, the bubbles break, then unite with each other to produce polarized energy, i.e.: sine waves.

NOTE:

Test eight was repeated with many variations in an effort to isolate the source of the "thump". It was determined that an increase in the distance between the two balls at point x would result in a decrease in the intensity of the thump. Even in a test where the balls came no closer to each other than six inches, however, the thump continued to be a notable factor.

In other variations of this basic test, many different RPMs were employed. It was found that the thumping increased progressively as the R.P.M. was increased. It was then discovered that the intensity of the thumping became progressive at the rate of velocity squared, and that with an increase of the distance between the balls at point x the thumping decreased at the rate of distance squared. Though these findings may seem irrelevant to the reader at the present time, they take on infinite importance in allowing one to understand the actions of larger, celestial falling bodies.

COMMENT

Galileo was correct in his conclusion that iron balls accelerate at the same rate of speed within a given gravitational field, however, his work was grossly incomplete in that he'd never considered the acceleration of any element in respect to iron. Issac Newton then placed his mathematical calculations on the law of Galileo which stated that all falling bodies accelerate at the same rate of speed, and so developed a law which stated that gravity was always an attracting force. Albert Einstein then based his theories of relativity and general relativity on the work of Newton. Today we observe the entire scientific community basing their work on Einstein. Any thinking person can quickly see the danger in such a situation as our modern scientists plunge recklessly forward into technologies based on incomplete experiments and faulty theory. In absolute sincerity we say: they know not what they do.

INTRODUCTION TO THEORY

Our purpose here is not to write a textbook on physics, but rather to present this theory in its simplest form, so it may be understood by laymen and physicists alike. We will make no attempt to appease the scientific community in this presentation, as we know from long experience that they will reject the evidence of their own eyes, if that evidence should challenge what they have accepted as physical "law". In other words then, this paper will simply explain what is happening in our physical world and why. All of the mathematical calculations that go with the theory will be left for another, more appropriate time.

We will begin this discussion by stating that the force which unifies all things is motion, for without motion there is nothing, and we will then show the dynamics of a body in motion (falling body). From there we will enter into brief discussions on energy to mass conversion, mass to energy conversion, anti-matter, and will summarize with a short explanation of the equation which unifies all things, i.e., mass, energy and forces.

It is not an easy task to relearn physics, we know, but this theory has been tested and is correct, so it is well worth the effort to study this material carefully. If what is being said is comprehended, the reader should be able to begin to apply the information to the earth in general, and to what is happening to the ionosphere in particular. Once atomic structure has been explained, the reader will also begin to see how, using technologies based on correct physics, we can repair the damage and place this planet back into its proper balance - if we work together.

UNITY OF ALL THINGS

THEORY

We have already stated that motion is the catalyst by which all else exists. For this reason we refer to motion as the creative force. We will now further state that the four forces that have been identified by the scientific community are in reality one force in four of its different actions. This force manifests itself in different actions based on predictable conditions and its stage in a repetitious, wonderfully simple cycle called nature. Currently due to the work of Fischbach and Aronson, the scientific community is speculating that perhaps all bodies do not accelerate at the same rate, but instead of backing up and questioning existing "law", these scientists are now busy hypothesizing that there is yet another force, which they have tentatively named hypercharge. We know this is not correct! What they have stumbled upon is in fact no more than the unified force displaying its repulsive action. Our generic term for the unified force is neutral energy, and we will now attempt to show how it manifests itself in the physical world.

FALLING BODIES

For the purposes of this paper, the term falling body is defined as any body which moves, or "falls" through a gravitational field. This includes all subatomic particles, solar systems, galaxies, universes, universal vortexes, and yet greater expanses. As indicated in our tests and illustrated below, a falling body produces about itself a force of extracted energy.

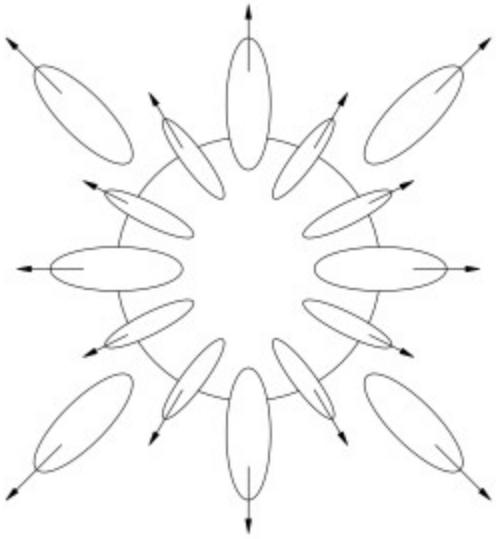


Fig. 14

This extracted energy attempts to return to the body it's been extracted from. As shown in figure 14, this cycle produces a force around the body. The result is a gravitational field which will be felt as an attracting force by anything which exists within that field. As the arrows indicate, however, any body or thing which exists outside of this field will be pushed away (or repulsed) from the body. It must be understood - that which is generically referred to as gravity is not always an attracting force.

The major line of extraction of energy from a falling body is at the leading edge of the fall of that body, as illustrated in figure 15.

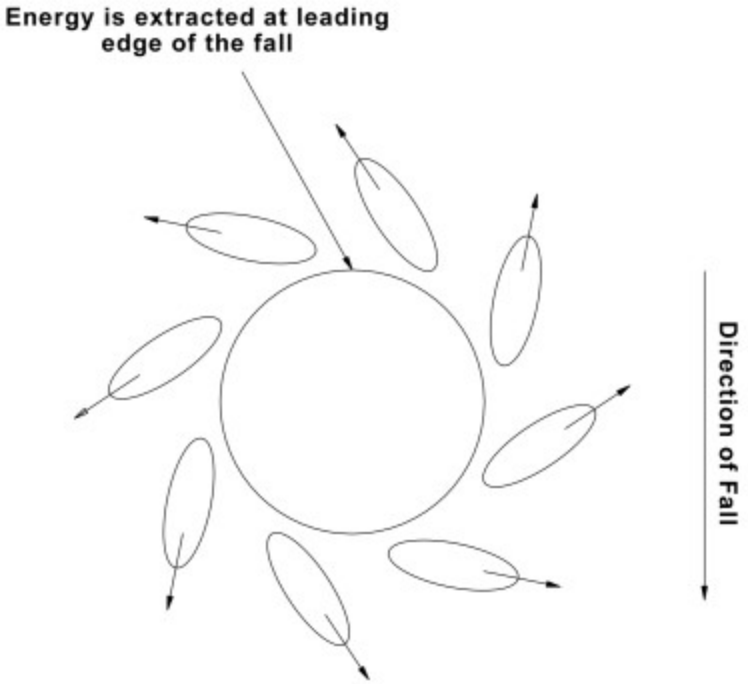


Fig. 15

As has been indicated, the extracted energy attempts to return to the body it has been extracted from, however, motion at the rate of velocity squared will not allow this energy to return to the body. This pressure or "pull" is felt by the body, causing it to rotate in the direction of the energy extraction, as shown below.

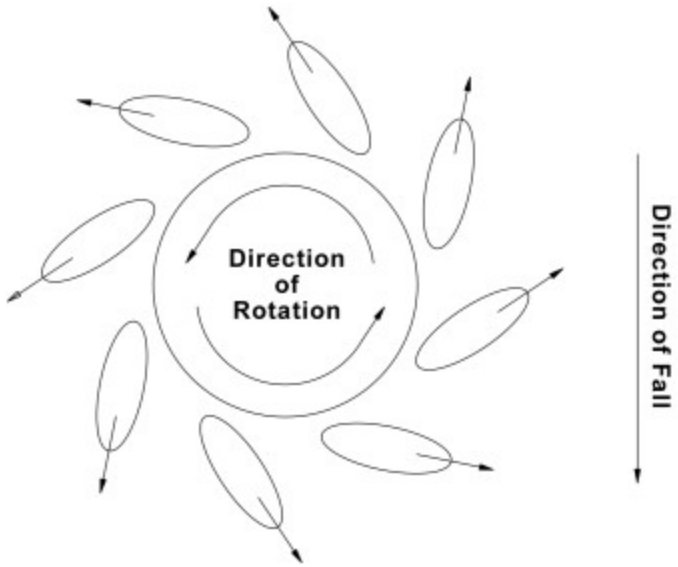


Fig. 16

Size, velocity, composition of the body, and the value of the gravitational field the body falls through are all major factors in the rate of the rotation. For instance, the larger the body, the faster the rotation, and the greater the velocity of the body the faster it will rotate. Also, a falling body composed of steel will rotate faster than an equal sized body of carbon, the reasons for which will be discussed in greater depth in the segment on atomic structure.

[Missing Section]

The energy that's been extracted from the leading edge of a falling body presents an energy void to the body. This energy void is filled by an input of energy 90° from the leading edge of the falling body, as illustrated in figure 18.

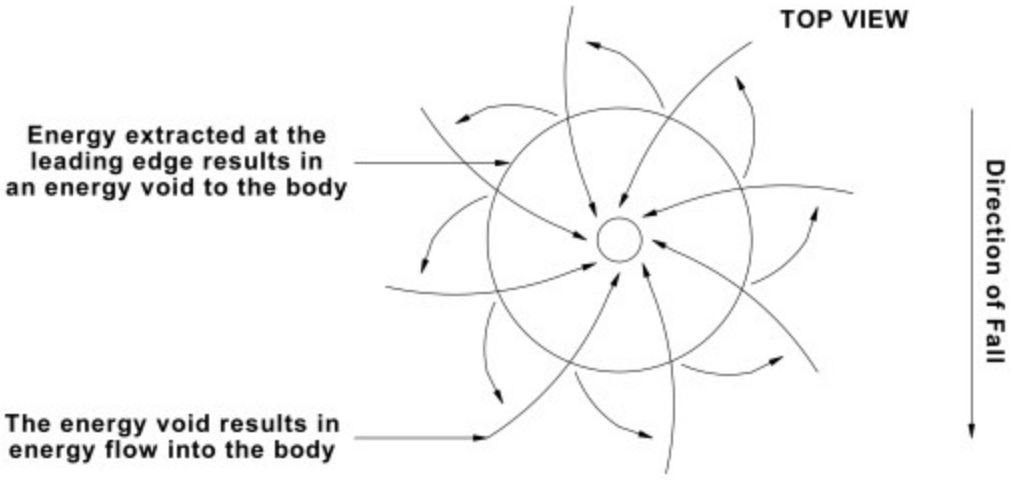

TOP VIEW
Energy extracted at the leading edge results in an energy void to the body
Direction of Fall
The energy void results in energy flow into the body

Fig. 18

This input energy taken in at the point of rotation (90° from the leading edge) is what is seen as the magnetic poles, indicated below.

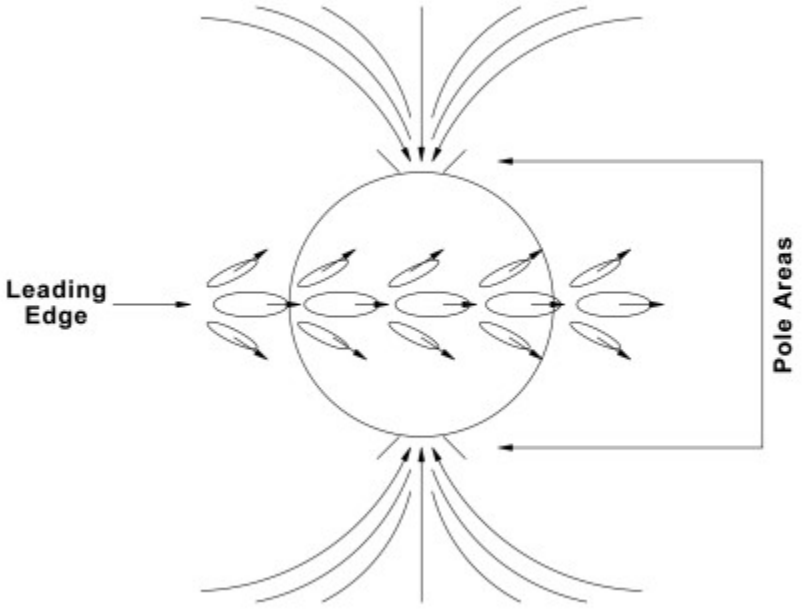


Fig. 19

The energy flow into the poles, combined with the extraction of energy at the leading edge of the fall, produces an energy flow which results in a magnetic field, as seen in figure 20.

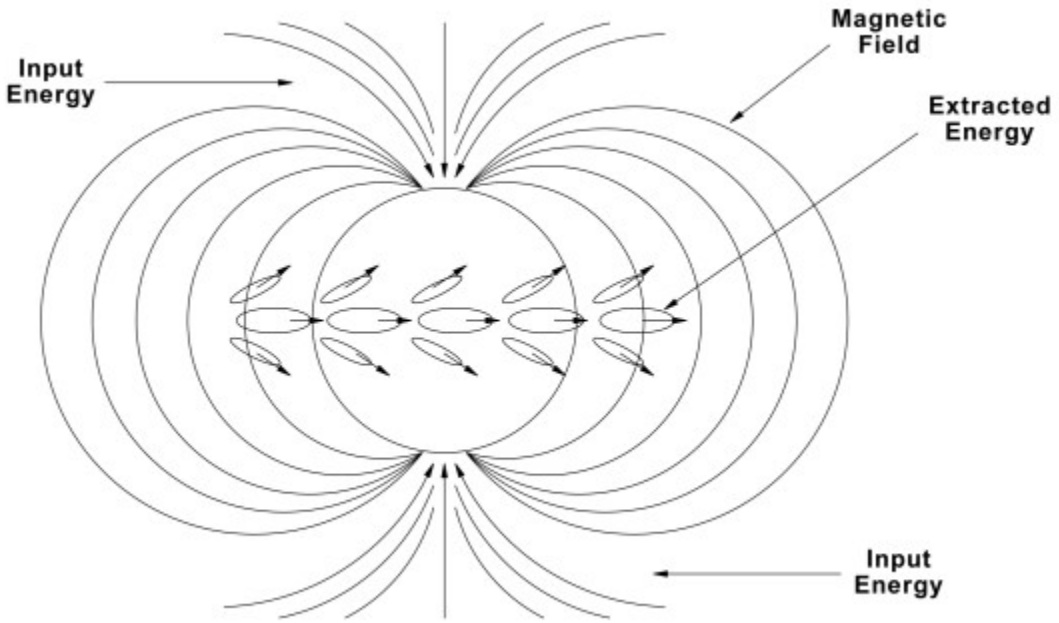


Fig. 20

A group of bodies which were in formation before the onset of their fall will produce the same results as a single falling body, with a few exceptions. As shown in test three, when multiple bodies fall as a unit, they group themselves into a spherical formation. Having done this, they will produce the same extracted force as does a single body, shown below.

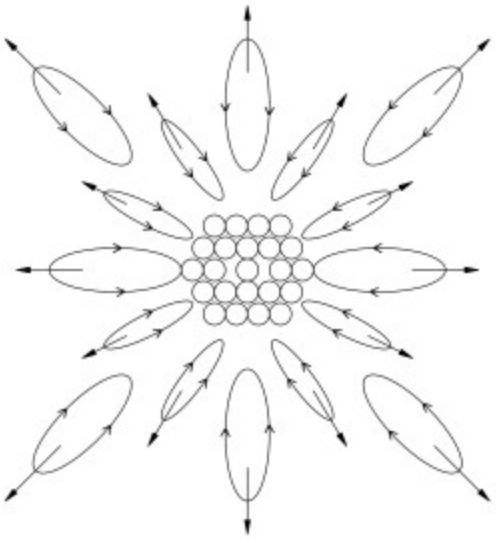


Fig. 21

At the same time, each individual body within this formation develops its own rotation, the rate of which depends upon the body's individual size and the velocity of the mass as a whole.

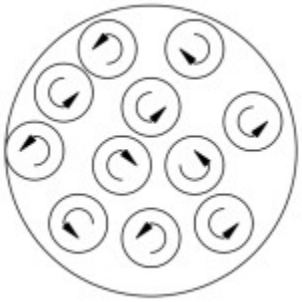


Fig. 22

As seen above, although these bodies combine their energies and rotate as a single body, each individual still obeys the laws of falling bodies as well, and so creates and maintains its own field, which repulses the fields of the other bodies. This repulsive action results in "space" between the bodies. It should also be noted that such a grouping of bodies falling in tight formation will continuously exchange pole positions, i.e., the north pole becomes the south pole and vice versa.

Stated in simple terms, a falling body is an energy exchanger, or in other words, is a transducer. The energy extracted at the leading edge of the fall is consistently the same value - the same sized bubble. Even so, the poles will accept any energy which may be available, be it neutral energy (bubbles) or polarized energy. The interior of a falling body is quite comparable to a variable resistor. The value of resistance is inversely proportional to the velocity of the body at the rate of velocity squared. To repeat: resistance goes down as the velocity is increased. This is illustrated in figure 23.

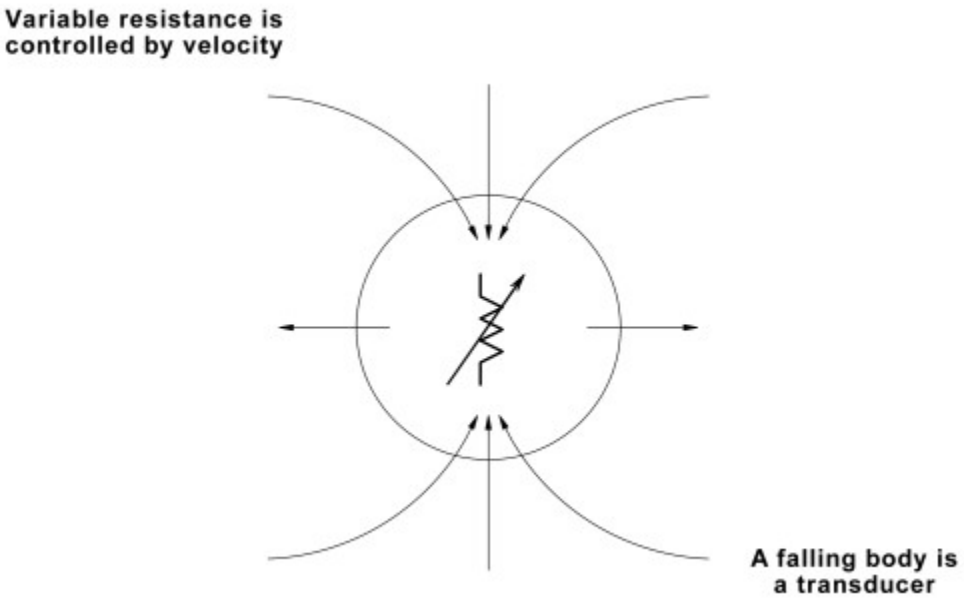


Fig. 23

ENERGY TO MASS CONVERSION

As indicated, a falling body is a transducer and all bodies are falling. Everybody has a value of internal resistance which is inversely proportional to velocity. When a body obtains a velocity of .9 times the speed of light, the internal resistance becomes a negligible factor. The body now accepts greater amounts of energy than it can radiate. This surplus energy now becomes very compact, and the minute bubbles of energy begin to pack together, as shown in figure 24.

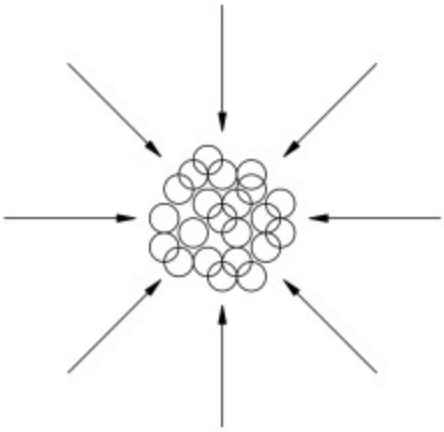


Fig. 24

As a result of this compression of bubbles, a particle of mass is formed. Mass is therefore no more than solidified energy. The compression of bubbles illustrated in figure 24 results in a particle, shown below.

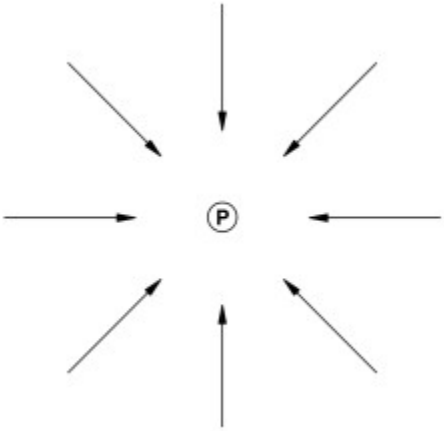


Fig. 25

Should a falling body maintain a velocity of between 167,000 and 186,000 miles per second, the conversion from energy to mass would be infinite.

MASS TO ENERGY CONVERSION

As a body obtains the velocity of light, the internal resistance becomes zero. Energy continues to be extracted from the body at an accelerated rate. The velocity of the body is equal to, or greater than the velocity of energy. This means energy cannot overtake (or "catch up with") and enter the body. The great pressure (potential) extracts all the energy from the body. The sub-atomic particles begin to "shed" their outermost shells (i.e., bubbles), and this process will continue until no particle remains. All that does remain is a vortex of pure (neutral) energy. The conversion of mass to energy is progressive at the rate of the velocity of light squared.

DENSITY OF MASS

The density of a given element is directly related to the motion of that mass. A falling body is a transducer, the energy exchange of that transducer is limited by the internal resistance of that body. The value of that resistance is inversely proportional to the velocity of the body. Therefore, as the velocity of motion decreases, the internal resistance increases, and results in a zero value of energy flow. The body now becomes dormant and lies completely condensed - there exists no space, and no life. The force that will give this body life is motion. Should our entire solar system obtain a velocity of zero, it would probably fit into a quart jar.

SUBATOMIC PARTICLES

Minute bubbles of energy, which we call neutral energy, are the building blocks of solid particles. As long as this energy (bubbles) remains at or above the velocity of light, the bubbles remain unattached and independent, however, when the leading edge begins to slow, the trailing bubbles begin to collide with the slowed bubbles. This causes the bubbles to pile up and compact, i.e., some bubbles encase other bubbles, as illustrated in figure 26.

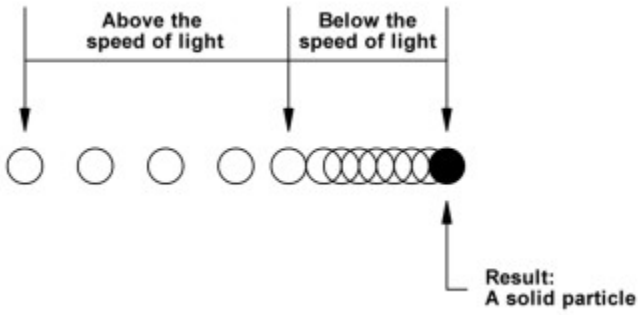


Fig. 26

We therefore state that mass is but solidified energy. Subatomic particles vary greatly in size, but they are all created by nature in the same manner, and with the exception of size, weight, and configuration, they are identical. The scientific community speaks of different particles having different charges, but this is a mis-perception, or more precisely, a problem of mis-identification. There are very simple, logical reasons why that which is called an electron has a negative charge, while that which is called a proton has a positive charge, etc., but the explanation is beyond the scope of this paper, and will be discussed in depth in the segment dealing with atomic structure.

ANTI-MATTER

The universe in which we exist is falling in a given direction. The velocity of that fall is unknown except for relative motion, however, should the opposite direction be taken, at exactly the same velocity, the true velocity would then be zero. At absolute zero velocity energy becomes a zero factor, so that v = E, thereby, zero velocity equals zero energy. Mass will respond in a like manner - once again, velocity determines the value of energy contained in mass. With a zero value of energy, mass becomes very condensed.

We will now add value to the zero velocity and say that our motion is now in the reciprocal direction. With an increase in velocity, energy is once more generated. Energy (due to motion) is now available, and the dense, compacted particles expand. The bodies are once again transducers, however, everything is reversed - energy is now being radiated from the former poles, while the plane of the leading edge of the fall accepts energy. The falling body is now a negative ion, and particles which orbit this falling body are charged in a positive direction. This universe (or galaxy, solar system, atom, etc.) at this point is what we can call antimatter.

As the velocity increases to and beyond the speed of light, we once again convert the mass to energy, and that energy is neutral - neutral, that is, in respect to itself. All that remains of that mass is a spiraling vortex of pure energy. More will be explained on this subject when we discuss the birth of a universe.

UNITY

We have shown that zero motion results in zero energy and in negligible amounts of mass, and that the direction of motion is all which separates matter from antimatter. Also, we have shown the factors which will determine the amounts of energy or mass, and that everything happens at the rate of velocity squared. We are therefore working with direction (D), motion (m), velocity at the rate of its square (v^2), energy (E), and mass (M). We can therefore state:

$D\ m\ v^2 = E\ M$

Within this equation is encompassed all energy, mass, and forces. It is unity of all things. Mr. Albert Einstein, with his famous equation E = M, does not consider many factors of force, energy and mass. It is true that we may have energy without mass, or mass without energy, however, we also have conditions without mass or energy, and so E = M is simply not functional under all conditions. Mr. Einstein then extended his equation and stated $E = M\ C^2$. This extension is functional, but only at the velocity of light or beyond. It does not take into consideration the many actions of energy and mass at velocities below the velocity of light. By the time his extended equation comes into play, much has already transpired which he has not accounted for. $D\ m\ (v^2) = E\ M$ accounts for all.

REVIEW OF FALLING BODIES

As we cross the threshold between falling bodies in general to atomic structure in particular, it is imperative the reader fully understands several major points. As stated in segment two (falling bodies) all bodies are in motion (i.e., falling), and all bodies fall through a given gravitational field. In the case of the Milky Way galaxy, the primary gravitational field is that of our universe. For planet Earth, the primary gravitational field is that of our sun. For our moon, the primary gravitational field through which it falls through is that of planet Earth (and so on). All bodies are attracted to the center of the primary gravitational field through which they fall.

We've also previously explained that as a body falls it "radiates" a force of extracted energy along the leading edge of its fall, which causes the body to rotate in the direction of the extraction. This extracted energy is radiated in the form of bubbles, and the size of the bubble is relative to the size of the body from which it's been extracted. This extracted energy attempts to return to the body it's been extracted from, and in so doing creates the force generically termed gravity. This gravity offers a repulsive force to the gravitational field the body is falling through.

All falling bodies are encased in an elongated shell which may also be seen as a bubble. This bubble represents the outermost reaches of the extracted energy, as illustrated in figure 27.

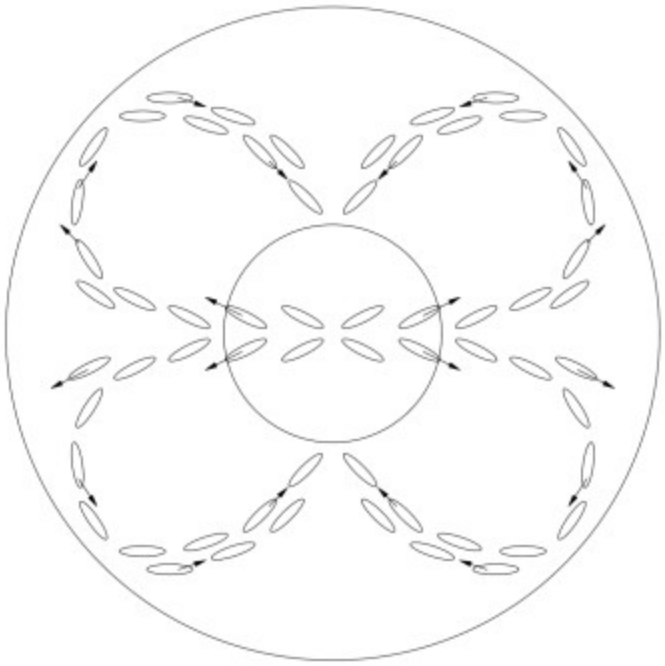


Fig. 27

As can be seen, a particle or a body existing within that bubble is also a falling body. As shown in figure 28, falling body A produces field A, which attracts (pulls) body B towards body A.

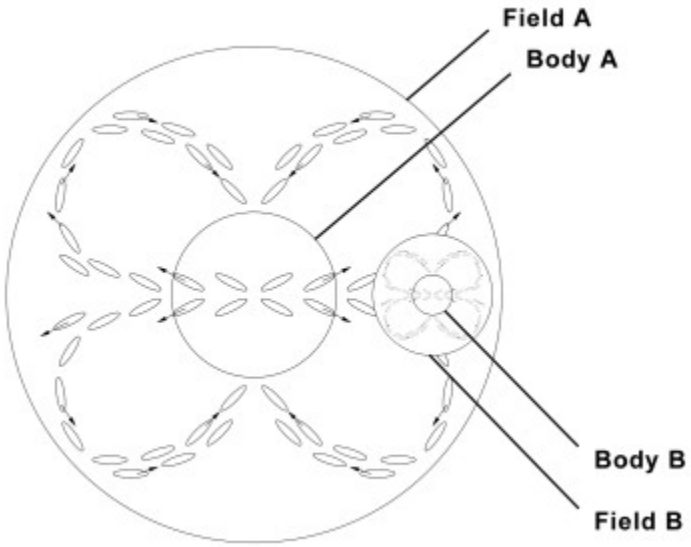


Fig. 28

As this attraction is taking place, the field produced by body B repels the field of body A. The interaction between this attraction and repulsion of fields results in the orbit of body B around body A.

To summarize then: the field which surrounds a falling body takes the form of an elongated bubble, and for any particle or body which exists within, or is forced into this bubble, the area of this bubble becomes its primary gravitational field. A falling body is always attracted to the center of the primary gravitational field through which it falls. At the same time, the force of extracted energy produced by the falling body is always repelled from the gravitational field through which it falls. An equilibrium is reached which constitutes an orbit. If the reader can understand these basic concepts, all else can be easily comprehended. Nature is not complex, unless we choose to make it so.

ATOMIC STRUCTURE

We will begin this discussion of atomic structure by considering what constitutes an electrical charge. If we observed a balanced atom we would find it had no charge, yet if we removed particles (electrons) from the balanced atom it would result in that atom having a positive charge. If we were instead to add electrons to that balanced atom, it would result in that atom now showing a negative charge. Therefore, an electrical charge (negative or positive) is the result of adding or subtracting particles from an atom. Since all falling bodies follow the same laws of nature (be that body subatomic, atomic, universal or anything in between) it is clear that a single particle cannot carry an electrical charge. When members of the scientific community extract so called particles with the aid of their accelerators and confidently proclaim these "particles" to be either negative, positive, or neutral in value, they have either confused their terminology, or have confused the issue, we're not sure which, but regardless, the fact remains that these charged "particles" are in reality systems of particles. If they weren't, they wouldn't be capable of carrying any charge whatsoever. Basic high school science courses teach that an electron is a very small particle which has a negative charge, but this is incorrect. What is perceived as an electron is actually a system of particles. It is perceived as carrying a negative charge due to its very small size relative to the nucleus it orbits. The bubble of extracted energy which surrounds an electron system is smaller than the bubble generated by the atomic nucleus, and so can be said to be negative in respect to the nucleus.

The same proves true when dealing with "particles" from the nucleus of an atom. For example, scientists "smash" a nucleus and excitedly announce they've found mesons, which are supposedly particles similar to an electron except that they can carry negative, positive, or neutral charges, and are various sizes. Again, what they have found are not single particles, but are systems of particles. To our knowledge, science has yet to identify a single particle, and who could say if anyone would recognize it even if they did find one.

Unity dictates that all bodies and systems follow the same basic rules, and so the arrangement and inner workings of sub-atomic systems can be compared to the falling body of our solar system. Our purpose is always to allow the reader to gain an understanding of physical law, so for the sake of clarity we will draw analogies between sub-atomic systems and our solar system, and will now focus attention on a simple electron system, which is comparable to the planet Mercury.

When looking at Mercury we see its rotation and orbit are very fast compared to the more distant planets. Orbiting Mercury are small chunks of debris which are too small to be classified as moons per se, however, they perform the same function and serve to balance the system. A simple electron system behaves in much the same way in that its orbit and rotation are faster than more distant electron systems, while its size and the sizes of its orbiting bodies are also smaller than more distant electron systems. It must be remembered that each system of particles, no matter how simple or complex, produces a force of extracted energy that creates a gravitational field (bubble) which draws all particles (bodies) within its field toward its center. At the same time, the orbiting particles (bodies) generate their own fields (bubbles) which in turn repels the primary gravitational field through which they fall. A simple electron system is illustrated in figure 29.

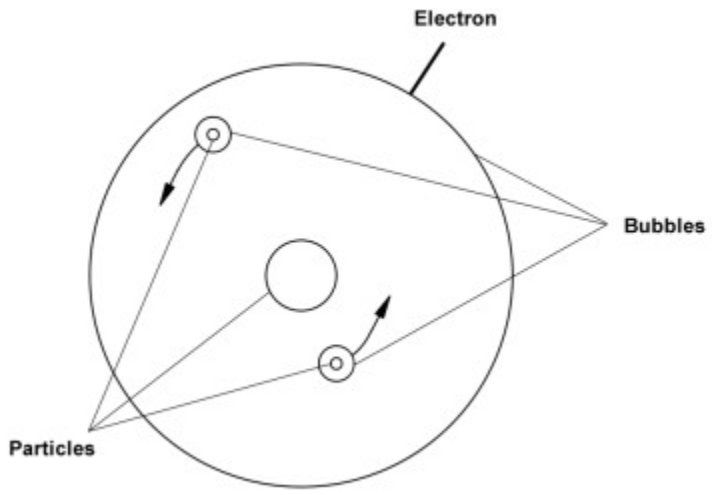


Fig. 29

We could break this simple system down yet further, but at this time it would likely just cause confusion to the reader unnecessarily. For now it is enough to understand that the entire system is a series of bodies all generating their own gravitational fields, which are in turn encompassed by the larger field of the central body (or bodies). The simple electron is stable, has a fast, close orbit around the atomic nucleus, and is relatively small as compared to

other electron systems. It should also be noted at this time that the outermost shell of the bubble generated by the central body (which we call a "mew") will be repulsed from any similar system which would draw near to it. It is this repulsive action which prevents all matter from collapsing in on itself.

A complex electron system could be likened to the planet Jupiter with its many moons. A complex electron system, as shown in figure 30, is slower in both its rotation and its orbit as compared with a simple electron system, and will be found in the outermost orbits of the atom. Regardless of these differences, however, it operates on the same principles of attraction/repulsion as does a simple electron system, or any other system.

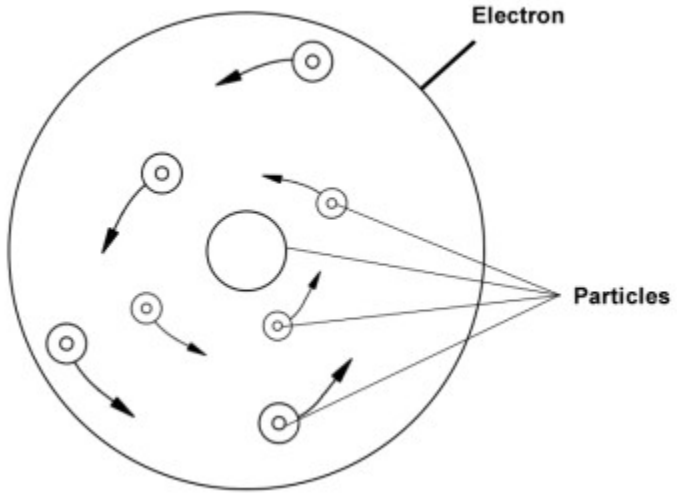


Fig. 30

We haven't undertaken to name any of these particles, as it would be a vain exercise. The particles found in an electron system are the same type of bodies found in neutrons and protons, as will be seen in the next section. They differ in size and in their orbits, as do the planets in our solar system, but they all maintain their orbits due to the same interaction between the attraction/repulsion of their respective gravitational fields.

THE NUCLEUS

In its simplest form the average electron consists of twelve bodies (particles), while the average proton or neutron contains 22,000 bodies (particles). Each proton or neutron contains their own nucleus, and the bodies which orbit this nucleus are systems of particles, i.e., complete (but very small) electron systems. In turn, each nucleus of a

proton or a neutron also consists of many systems of particles. The systems of the nucleus will become more clear when we begin our discussion of our solar system nucleus, the sun. Since it's very difficult to diagram such a complex system without computer aid, we ask that the reader visualize our solar system as one large proton (or neutron), and let the sun serve as a model for the proton nucleus. Don't let this seeming contradiction confuse you - the proton nucleus is not a single body and neither is the sun, rather, it is a multi-bodied system, but more of that later on. Orbiting the proton in the same way as the planets orbit the sun are systems of bodies - some simple as the systems of the minor planets, and some more complex as are the systems of the major planets (Jupiter, Saturn, etc.). It must be remembered that orbiting around all of the moons of the planets, especially those of the major planets, are chunks of debris which in turn balance each moon into separate balanced systems, and orbiting these chunks of debris are rocks and smaller pieces of debris which in turn balance these mini systems, and so on. This is admittedly a very sketchy description of a proton (neutron) but all of the systems in nature are so very repetitious that there seems to be little point in weighing down this paper and risking boring the reader with constant repetitions. Suffice it to say that if the reader can in their mind visualize systems of particles orbiting larger systems, which in turn orbit yet larger systems (and so on and so on) all orbiting a central nucleus which is but another system of systems, they will have a fair understanding of the structure of the "simple" proton (or neutron). All of these systems exist and are in motion, undetected, within the gravitational field of the proton/neutron.

As we have already strongly implied, the structure of a neutron is identical to that of a proton except for the presence of one major system of particles. As discussed earlier, an electrical charge is created by either adding or subtracting particles from an atom, and the same is true for the mini atoms which are called protons and neutrons. The neutron is analogous to a balanced atom, and is neutral in value. The proton carries a positive charge because it is missing a system of particles which would allow it to balance. One the outermost edge of the bubble (i.e., the mew) which surrounds the neutron orbits a relatively large, slow moving system of particles which serve to balance the neutron, allowing it a neutral charge. This system, which we refer to as the jipsee system, not only determines whether a nucleus system will be a neutron or a proton, but is also largely responsible for the structuring of the atom. The jipsee is able to pass readily from a neutron to a proton due to its low velocity and distant orbit and it does so regularly, in an attempt to electrically neutralize (balance) a proton system. When it moves from a neutron to a proton it succeeds in balancing the proton system by "changing" it into a neutron system, but in the process leaves its former system with a lack of balance and a positive charge. It is the continuous cycle of the jipsee which tends to hold the proton and neutron systems together in the atomic nucleus, and indeed, it is the the counterpart of the jipsee system which, on a larger scale, holds the key to the creation of the elements, but a detailed explanation of this is beyond the scope of this paper and will be dealt with in the future.

In continuing the discussion of the sub-atomic realm we would point out that all systems within an atom (and all atoms) display an isotopic effect, however, the instability varies with each system - some exhibt a strong isotopic effect while in other systems it is hardly detectable - i.e., the lack of stability is a matter of degree. The highly isotopic system stabalizes itself by inner-facing with other isotopic systems. It is the jipsee system which once again travels from system to system attempting to create a balance. In extremely unstable systems the jipsee is in constant and rapid interchange, and it is this continuous and rapid movement of the jipsee between other systems which holds the various systems together as a unit. For clarity, always bear in mind that these jipsies can be any size, and so perform their balancing act on every level - from the smallest possible sub-atomic system to the galactic level systems.

The sub-atomic/atomic jipsee system has another interesting effect when we consider a true wanderer, i.e., a non-aligned system not in orbit around a larger system of bodies. It is a stable system, and could be visualized as an autonomous micro-atom – it is truly a free agent. Like all falling bodies it is in motion at a given velocity, and has an energy exchange which determines pole values. When, in its travels it encounters a slower moving system (or group of systems) the interaction between the pole placements of the respective systems, coupled with the interaction of the attractive/repulsive forces of the jipsee system and system x, can and often does affect the degree of tilt experienced by the bodies and/or system functioning within the jipsee and/or system x. Depending upon the exact circumstances of the encounter (i.e., the respective sizes, velocities, direction of motion, pole positions, etc., etc.,) the result could range from a mild shock to one or both systems, to a major upheaval of both systems - there are literally thousands of possible scenarios. These free agent jipsee systems have their counterpart on the galactic level, so we will explore some of the possible scenarios more fully in a supplement dealing with the workings of the sun and the solar system, which will follow in the near future. In this discussion, however, without the aid of computer graphics, there is little point in attempting to illustrate the "average" encounter at the atomic/sub-atomic level. Indeed, though the many actions of this particular system of particles are facinating in the vital functions they perform, we included it in this highly condensed paper primarily to introduce the reader to the concept, and because it is important to the discussion of why some elements can be magnetized while others cannot, and why some elements are radioactive.

A brief sketch is all the explanation this paper will allow, but even this should allow the reader to begin to visualize the actions of the jipsee in the sub-atomic world. Once a foundation of logic is established, our elaboration on the subject in a supplement to follow will be more quickly and easily comprehended.

We'll begin with a short explanation of radioactivity, which is not caused by the weak nuclear force - that enigmatic force which no one can seem to define. Rather, it is caused by the actions of the jipsee systems, which in their never ending effort to create balanced systems, actually throws out particles from highly unstable systems. This free agent, the jipsee, moves around the systems of the unstable atom, and repulses unstable systems with such a force that the atom is perceived to be "shedding" its systems. In fact, the actions of the jipsee in this high velocity atom are so energetic that it in effect tosses these systems out of the gravitational field of the atom. Any system or system of systems (atoms) can be made radioactive if their functions and normal balances are disrupted. Once a disruption has occurred, the jipsee systems quickly begin to throw out the chaotic systems, and the atom is now potentially lethal - because it is emitting the very same particles and systems which are released through the walls of the containment vessels. For the time being, this abbreviated explanation will have to suffice.

Now we will briefly discuss magnetism, and will consider the element iron. Due to the great strength of the repulsive forces generated by the many systems within an atom of iron, it is unaffected by the jipsee systems, and in fact this is a case where it is the jipsee system only which experiences disruptions and upheavals in the close encounter. Because of this strong repulsive force (the many reasons for which will be explained in detail in the future) and the relatively unique, symmetrical arrangement of the systems contained in all iron atoms, and the resulting symmetry

of the atoms themselves, a current passing through the atom will experience an additive effect. The arrangement of some of the systems in a hypothetical atom of iron are illustrated in figure 31.

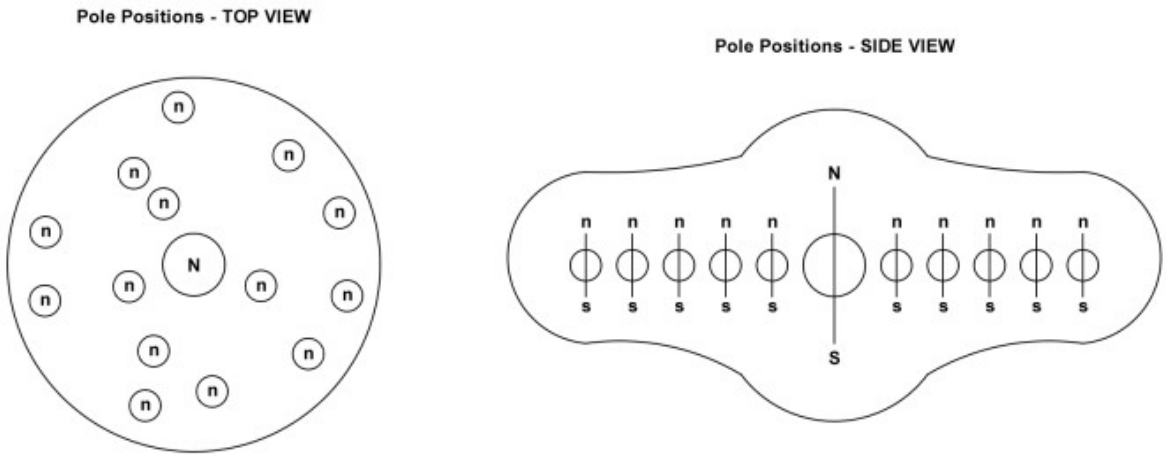


Fig. 31

Atom Of Iron

In an element such as gold, the repulsive forces of the various systems within the atom are relatively weak (as compared to iron) and so the jipsee systems have a great effect on these systems, and regularly alter their degree of tilt as they encounter these systems in their travels. A hypothetical and greatly simplified atom of gold is illustrated below.

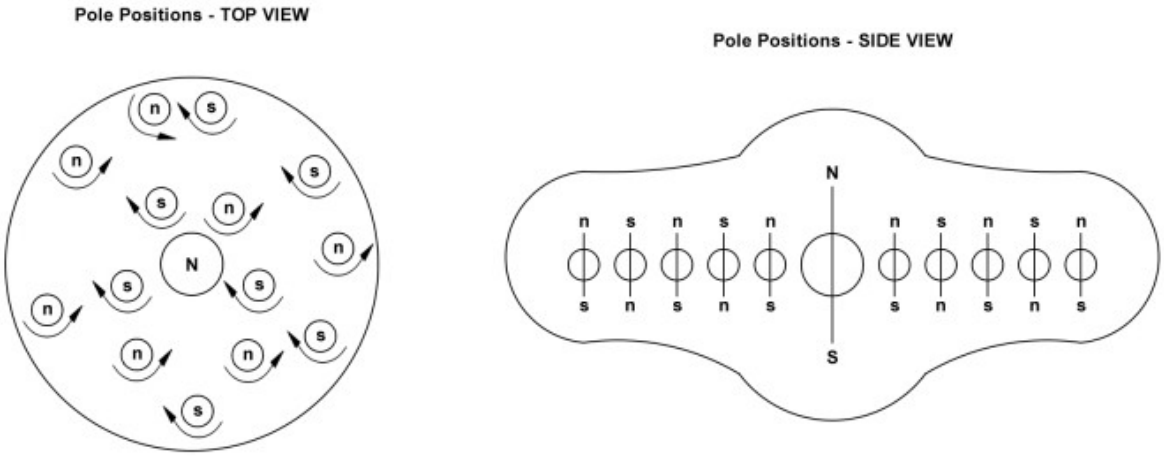


Fig. 32

Atom Of Gold

When a current is introduced to the element iron, all of the systems "flip" over, but as can be seen in figure 31, they will still be arranged symmetrically in respect to each other, and so an additive effect is experienced. When the systems in the element gold "flip", however, they remain, in effect, asymmetrical in respect to the other systems within that atom of gold, and so do not experience the additive effect when current is applied. We could go into very find details on this subject, but it is the consensus of our research team that this is not the most vital subject matter at this time. In fact, with the severe problems faced by our planet and its inhabitants today, magnetism seems almost trivial, and so will be expanded on in the future, after the more vital subjects have been fully addressed.

CONSEQUENCES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

As explained earlier, the energies generated by a body in motion are extracted in the form of bubbles of energy which are neutral in respect to the other bubbles extracted from the same body, however, the size of the bubbles are directly proportional to the size of the body from which they've been extracted. This means that the larger bodies produce larger bubbles, and so we can place values on these bubbles and say that some bubbles are negative in respect to bubbles produced by other bodies, i.e., they are smaller. By the same method we can say that some bubbles are positive in respect to bubbles produced by other bodies, i.e., they are larger. This terminology is very important for the reader to understand, so that the information you've received will be easily understood. It is vital that the people who read these pages come to see the larger picture. It's not just the ionosphere that's in danger - it is all of the combined systems of the earth altering their normally balanced cycles. The entire planet earth is at risk in this crisis, so it's imperative that the reader comprehends the way in which the various systems interweave and how they are therefore all out of balance, and it will take a major effort to put these cycles back into a proper balance. Once the processes are understood, the true magnitude of the problem becomes apparent.

During the process of fission, a neutron is hurdled at the nucleus of a uranium (or plutonium) atom and it divides that mass. In this process neutrons and protons are destroyed and their energies released. After studying falling bodies and atomic structure it should be apparent that these enormous amounts of energy released in fission are the result of the many systems of particles within the neutron or proton being forced out of their orbits and turned loose into the environment in a highly unstable state. Also, it should be clear that many of these systems are completely destroyed, leaving only highly energetic, very minute particles moving at incredible velocities. These particles and very minute, unstable systems move off in all directions - some to pass through water to create steam, some down into the core of the earth, and some straight through the walls of the containment vessels and into the atmosphere.

SUMMARY

Particle physicists detect only the bubble of the electron system and believe it to be a single particle, but in fact, a single complex electron system may contain as many as twenty-two single particles, and so it's easy to see why our modern physicists are in constant and confused disagreement with each other. This confusion among the scientific community is perhaps the most difficult problem we've had to overcome in formulating unity. A classic example of this confusion is the application of the mechanics of quantum physics, wherein an electron traveling at a velocity beyond the speed of light is seen as a photon of energy and is called a Beta-ray. Other areas of applied theoretical mathematics view the electron as a solid particle. This is confusing because both applications are correct, but they have attached different names to the same unit. Just trying to sort out this type of jumbled terminology so that we could evaluate their test results was a momentous task, but when we did, it became very clear that they were dealing with the same unit at different velocities. Apply the equation D m v^2 = E M, and you will quickly see that an electron system traveling at the velocity of light or beyond becomes what is seen as a photon, while an electron system traveling at velocities less than that of light becomes what is seen as a solid particle. The unity equation is valid for all bodies, and it's not complex, once we recognize that there is much confusion in the current community of scientists. We must rely on the facts, and forget about all of this fancy guesswork before we "guess" our way into oblivion.

In each and every fission reaction, approximately twenty protons and neutrons are shattered, the exact number depends upon the type of material being used. The average proton or neutron contains approximately twenty-two thousand particles, so do some math and you'll quickly see how many trillions of these unstable particles and systems are being forcefully introduced into our eco-system per micro-second, worldwide.

We earlier carefully explained that any unstable system will immediately attempt to balance itself, and for many of these newly destabilized particles and systems this attempt begins as they pass through the walls of the containment vessels. Here again the jipsee systems are a major factor, for as these minute particles and systems of particles stream through the walls they are already in the process of re-assimilation into larger, more balanced

systems. While engaged in this process, the jipsee systems in the atoms which form the containment vessel walls are very strongly attracted to these highly unstable systems, and often leave their orbits to assemble and attempt to balance these very unstable systems and particles. This means that from the moment a nuclear plant begins operations, the walls of the containment vessels begin to weaken so that as time passes they also become unstable and allow ever larger and larger systems and particles to escape unopposed.

To briefly address the question of where these particles and systems go once beyond the containment walls, we would begin by considering those which travel inward - towards the core of the earth. In the segment on falling bodies we discussed the cycle of energy exchange experienced by a body in motion, and stated that under normal conditions the rate of extraction is balanced with the rate of energy input (at the poles) and that this cycle is tied directly to the velocity and rotational rate of the body. If the reader understands this cycle they will also be able to clearly see that as these particles move into the core, they are disrupting this normally balanced cycle. More input energy, no matter the source of input, forces the planet to generate more extracted energy to attempt to compensate. The rate of the extraction directly affects the rate of the rotation, so as the energy extraction becomes progressively accelerated, the rotation rate will follow suit. As the cycle completes itself and the extra energy extracted now returns as input energy (approx. 10-12 years), this extra level of input, combined with the continuous additional input energy from nuclear fission ensures that the problem will continue to be progressive.

We estimate that 15% of the extra energy forced into the cycle by the use of nuclear fission remains in a state which is negative in respect to the normal energy output of this planet, and though this percent of negativity has its undesirable effects, it is the increased rate of energy exchange which most concerns us now. As should be apparent to the reader at this point, an increased rate of energy exchange and rate of rotation will cause an increase in the repulsive force exerted by the falling body. As the repulsive force increases the body moves farther away from its nucleus, which in our case is the sun. If the orbit of this planet expands, it cannot help but affect the orbits of the other planets in the system, particularly our closest neighbors.

Of the many highly energetic particles and systems released through fission, many travel toward the moon, and because the moon and its extracted energy are very negative in respect to planet earth, some of these energetic, still unstable particles and systems are readily accepted by the moon as input energy. This will increase the cycle of energy exchange in the moon, once again resulting in a greater repulsive force generated by that body. Clearly, the moon cannot fail to move farther away from the earth. The tides, (which are erroneously said to be caused by the gravity of the moon "pulling" at earth) are becoming ever more severe, but this is only the beginning. As the repulsive forces of earth and moon continue to increase, the interaction between them (which is the reason for the earth tides) will cause the tidal cycles to become increasingly dangerous to coastal dwellers. This new balance of interactions between the respective fields of earth and moon will also increase the degree of earth wobble, but the position and field of the sun is also a major factor in this equation, and so will be considered after solar structure has been fully addressed.

When we further consider where these particles and systems go, we must mention that some of the smallest and most energetic move straight out of the earth's gravitational field and speed toward the sun. Clearly, these systems are very highly negative in respect to the sun, and are repelled at incredible velocities back toward the earth/moon system. It is known that particles of energy from the cosmos travel in vortexes, yet experimenters deep in the earth (searching for proton decay) are picking up readings of energies coming into the earth in a straight line. They are speculating these are from some galaxy out there, but in reality they are detecting these high speed particles now repelled and much accelerated, returning to haunt us all, and disrupt yet more earth cycles.

The great majority of the particles and systems under consideration here find a home in the upper reaches of the ionosphere. It must be remembered that these systems and particles of which we speak are various sizes and moving at various velocities, but are all very negative in respect to earth. Some of the faster moving particles and systems have converted to photons of energy (bubbles) and when they collide with the normal ozone (O^3) they quickly break it down into its singular element (O). The single oxygen atom is an electrical isotope, and so carries a positive charge, and will readily assimilate with any element, particle, or system of particles that are available. At the same time as these events are occuring the slower moving particles and systems are attempting to restabilize, and are reforming into more complex, balanced systems. They come together at such a high velocity (but less than that of light) that the newly assembled neutrons are not neutral, but are slightly negative. These negative neutrons quickly seek out proton systems, and often form into nuclei systems before the proton is completely assembled, i.e., while it still has a higher than ideal charge. Our calculations indicate that the average newly created but mutated nuclei system would consist of two slightly negative neutrons and one proton. Because of this instability, the various jipsee systems are very active trying to achieve order, and in the process begins throwing off systems and particles. If these were normal nuclei systems we would have a hydrogen atom, but they are not normal - they are highly unstable (radio-active) isotope of hydrogen, and an investigation of this new element will reveal it has an atomic weight nearly that of helium. Being much larger than the normal hydrogen nuclei, they will also attract more and larger electron systems than would normal hydrogen.

Some of these newly formed, strange elements are forming into molecules with the single oxygen atoms available, creating an abnormal variation of $(H^3)^2O$, which will eventually return to earth as radio-active rain. This, much more than acid rain (which is also a factor) is taking its toll on the plant life of earth. Others of these singular elements of oxygen are directly receiving the single particles released through fission. Once residing in the oxygen nucleus they attempt to stabilize by gathering more stray particles and building new larger and larger systems within the nucleus. Eventually this process produces new proton and neutron systems which find stability as fluorine. Other chemical reactions will also result in formation of these fluorine atoms, which are able to very readily divide existing O^3 molecules into their singular elements, thus perpetuating the abnormal cycle. Here again, a problem which was serious enough becomes progressively more dangerous.

Due to various factors, many of the trillions of particles released through fission do not immediately assimilate into larger systems, and these, being highly negative to earth and even more negative in respect to the sun, tend to "settle in" near areas which are away from direct contact with the sun's energy. On earth this means that they will prefer to settle in near the pole which lies in darkness at the moment. Here they assemble themselves, but now,

without the impedance of the full strength of the sun's repulsive force, the result is a very negative plasma. When the sun again returns to whichever pole is involved, the surface of the earth below is warmed. The air is lighter, and the lighter elements and molecules of the ionosphere begin to move earthward in massive quantities. The very negative plasma is, of course, more highly negative to the sun than the earth, and therefore when it is brought into contact with the sun's greater repulsive force, it is forced earthward. The final result of this movement is a large "crack" in the ionosphere which will begin to open as soon as the area in question begins its summer. It will reach its height during the mid-summer, and will begin to close only when the sun again leaves the area in darkness, allowing the negative plasma to be repelled from earth back into the ionosphere. These polar ionospheric "cracks" will continue to grow progressively larger each year until actions are taken to restore balance.

These cracks in the ionosphere are serious enough, but once more we find there are other factors which compound the problem. In this case it is the tendency of these particles to be attracted to areas where there are large deposits of ferrous metals below, and here they assemble into negative plasma. They will be most strongly attracted to any of these areas which are surrounded by water. This is a symptom which we hadn't expected to see manifested until 1987, or perhaps even 1988, but evidently there are multitudes more unstable particles being released through nuclear weapons tests, faulty reactors, and radio-active wastes than anyone is aware of, because now its been reported that a hole has developed over Norway. If this is indeed the case, then be assurred - there are others. Many of them will be found to have developed over the oceans and seas, where ferrous metals lie beneath the ocean/sea floor. All life below these holes in the ionosphere are at extreme risk, so these areas must be identified - and quickly.

Some of the effects of the massive disruption of the systems on earth have been stated earlier - others have not - but the reader should clearly see what their future holds, so some of these things bear repetition. The ill effects felt by the planet earth will manifest themselves in progressively more violent reactions. Perhaps the most serious of these will be a direct result of the increased rate of energy exchange. Already this is causing a steady increase in the internal pressure of the planet, which will be periodically (and increasingly regularly) relieved through earthquakes and volcanic actions. This pressure will create more heat within the earth which will (or already is) cause the surface of the planet to warm, and the ice caps to begin to melt. Besides contributing to an increase in ocean levels, this warming will also cause disrupted and abnormal weather patterns which, coupled with the increasingly severe tidal cycles, will cause coastal areas to disappear.

As the energy exchange of the planet increases, the magnetic field of earth will continue to change. This will increasingly affect the many different species of life which rely on the magnetic field for their sense of direction, and it is quite possible that some species of whales are already experiencing difficulties in navigation. Oceanic species sensitive to changing water temperatures will begin to experience shock due to rising water temperatures. Those that cannot quickly adapt will die, while mobile species will be forced to migrate to cooler waters. This will overtax the ecosystems, and many of these creatures will also die.

Land based species face other dangers. We have shown an outline of atomic structure, as well as some of the effects these fission-freed particles and systems can have on atomic structures. Now we would remind the reader that each and every cell, and every molecule of DNA in their body is but a conglomeration of atoms which are subject to the same laws - and the same injuries - as are all other atoms. Unlike the sun, our bodies generate no strong repulsive force to ward off these high velocity, unstable particles and systems, and we are even less dense than a containment vessel, and so offer no barrier to these fission released systems. As they move through a body they continue to attempt to stabilize, which means they will either try to join existing systems, carry off jipsee systems as they pass through, or in cases where their velocities are too high to allow either of these options, will simply displace and disrupt systems they encounter. For humans and other species living in close proximity to a nuclear reactor the odds of developing a fatal disease are vastly increased - for the immune system will be unable to function under conditions of constant disruptions. These people will also show a higher incidence of genetic defects among their offspring - some obvious (blindness), and others hidden (immune system deficiencies, etc.). Since the brain also operates with these same bubbles of neutral energy we've taken pains to explain, its functions can be easily disrupted by introduction of foreign bubbles and particles, causing ever increasing crime and accident rates in areas of high doses, as well as insanity, suicidal behavior, and even brain damage. Always remember that nothing short of the repulsive action of the sun will stop or deflect these unstable systems and particles, so we are all completely at their mercy - every day - and so is every other living creature on this planet.

There is so very much more to be said, but the time element is so critical that this will have to suffice for the time being. These past months our research team has worked frantically to sound the alarm, and our focus has been on anti-nuclear, environmental, peace, and disarmament groups and outspoken individuals but the response rate has been very discouraging, until just recently. Our first round of mailings were very poorly received, and it's possible that the reason for this was that we stated confidently that if this insanity continued, we could set off a chain reaction which could split this planet, the solar system, and perhaps even the galaxy and universe. Perhaps this was viewed as too impossible to be true; we can't know for certain what caused the apathetic attitude towards our warning, but it doesn't matter now. All that does matter is that we are not joking, and we were not exaggerating. The total and instantaneous destruction of this planet is not only a possibility - it is an eventual absolute certainty, and we will now explain why.

In the same manner as other new atoms are forming in the ionosphere from the particles released through fission, so are H, H^2 (deuterium), and H^3 (tritium) being produced in large quantities, and with each passing minute, more and more are accumulating. If anyone doubts the truth of this statement, then find a way to take samples, and prove it to yourself - the element is there, and in great quantities. Now recall that in 1956 Dr. Luis Alvarez and his team produced cold fusion in their University of California radiation laboratory. The fusion was between light hydrogen (H) and heavy hydrogen (H^2), and it was accomplished by passing a cosmic ray through cold hydrogen. It is a commonly known fact that H^2 and H^3 very easily fuse. A cosmic ray is nothing more than a negatively charged mu meson, which our team has determined is a very small, high velocity jipsee system. Tests have proven that hydrogen can be fused by the impact of these high velocity particles and systems, which we have explained are in great abundance - as is hydrogen - and all caused by fission. When a high velocity jipsee system (cosmic ray) impacts with hydrogen in such a way as to cause a single fusion in the ionosphere, the entire planet can be engulfed in a huge hydrogen explosion from which there will be no survivors. When this happens (and we say "when" because it's only a matter of time before it does) the resulting explosion will immediately engulf the moon as well. With the

destruction of the repulsive fields of earth and moon, they will immediately begin their plunge into the nucleus of our solar system. This in turn will cause the fission of our nucleus, the sun, which will then become a giant pulsar.

Our calculations are not yet complete, but preliminary indications are that the sudden and massive disruption of this solar system could quite possibly set off a chain reaction which we cannot predict the boundary of.

In coping with the dangers which threaten, several emergency steps must be taken immediately, and the most urgent of these are a complete ban on all weapons testing worldwide, and a total shutdown of all nuclear reactors. This must be done forthwith, as these are the most likely means of igniting the ionosphere. From there on the strategy is clear - we must begin to repair the damage. The technology now exists which will allow these repairs but we must have allies, for alone we can do nothing! It is time for the people of this planet to join together and work together on the common goals. The responsibility has fallen to us, and we must not fail. Our only hope is to begin a worldwide, coordinated effort, for if we don't, our future is assured. We can no longer sit back, lulled by the false belief that our trusted institutions will "fix" it, because they won't, or they already would have begun. It seems clear that the Soviet Union is well aware of the real possibility of fusing the ionosphere at any moment, and they have reacted by stopping all nuclear testing and are literally begging the United States to do the same. They have warned that this nation's pursuit of "Star Wars" testing could set off a fire which would engulf the earth, and are pleading that this country abandon these goals. Their fears are very well founded - this is not some political game they're playing! If you've studied our preliminary work it should be obvious to you that perhaps the worst thing this country can do is to be shooting high energy beams through our highly unstable ionosphere, yet they persist. If the Soviet Union is aware of the immediate danger, then is it possible that the United States is not? Form your own conclusions, and then consider that perhaps it is time we asked the Soviet people just what they have found out about the status of this planet. If we the people cannot find a way to work together when every form of life on this planet is facing certain death, then we must ask ourselves if such a species is worth saving.

A small generator was built and tested, and we can produce the repulsive force. The theory is correct, and the technologies which will allow us to save ourselves waits to be developed. If you harbor doubts about the truth of what we assert, then we invite you to do everything in your power to prove us wrong. In the process you will become convinced that we are correct, and at that point we will very much welcome your participation in Project Stardust. It's time to take a stand!

Zirbes Enterprises

SOLAR RESEARCH

Introduction

In the mid 1970's an indepth study of our solar system's nucleus, the sun, was initiated by the Stardust Team which has lead to may startling discoveries. The experimental methods employed included collecting photographs, drawings, and detailed data from many observatories and research stations around the world, building models based on the data, and making countless calculations. Working to make sense of seeming contradictions exhibited by the sun, our team focused on its many well documented but unexplained behaviors and characteristics, a few of which are listed below, and gradually a clear picture began to emerge.

Major Solar "Mysteries":

1) The solar surface appears "grainy"

2) The sun emits many different frequencies

3) Solar storms vary in both size and field strength

4) Solar flares are relatively common occurrences

5) Solar storms often move over the surface of the sun with no regard for the direction of the sun's rotation

6) Solar promineneces occur in which trillioins of tons of mass temporarily escape from the main body of the sun and relocate elsewhere

7) The solar surface contains many crevasses and valleys which appear, remain for a length of time, and then disappear

8) The sun shines and is hot, and the earth shines and experiences warmth from the sun, yet space is cold and dark

If the reader has ever tried to follow the reasoning of current scientific thought on these and other questions, then two things should be clear, namely, the scientific community as a whole is convinced that our sun is in effect a huge nuclear reactor, and that because of this conviction their subsequent theories are speculative and/or contradictory and confused. If the reader were to take the time to delve into current theory on questions relating to solar activity, it would quickly become apparent that no theory is too contradictory to be given loud applause and wide circulation, if only said theory does not in any way conflict with the idea that the sun is a nuclear reactor.

After completing our study of falling bodies in general, we fully realized that modern science was not infallible, so in solar research we relied only on direct evidence, and ignored all previous theories. Masses of accumulated information were sorted and classified, then based on this data various solar models were constructed and analyzed. Clearly, there were two possible explanations for the existence of multiple and changing magnetic fields on the sun. One would be if through the use of broad assumptions and "open parameters" we were to make the sun into a unique phenomenon, capable of producing these many fields even though it was a single body (as current theory mantains). The other possible explanation was that the sun was not a single body at all. Since it's a well demonstrated fact that in nature a single body cannot produce many poled fields, and because we had denied ourselves the use of arbitrary assumptions, our team agreed to consider the possibility that the sun was multi-bodied, and we constructed our models accordingly. Mathematical calculations were made based on what we then knew about the dynamics of falling bodies from previous research, and year by year the mysteries began to solve themselves.

To go into laborous details as to the proceedures and logical processes followed at each stage of the research would be to misplace the focus and goals of this paper. We will thefore begin this discussion by giving a general overview of our theory of solar structure so as to build the foundation which will allow the visual imagination to more easily grasp the dynamics of solar function. From this base we hope to then clearly explain some of the major actions and current mysteries of the sun in simple terminology, so that at the end of this paper there remains no doubt that our sun is not a nuclear reactor as is currently believed and taught. Nuclear reactions do occur, but these are secondary actions, and are not the major source of heat and light generation. Nuclear fission and fusion as currently employed on earth are not the same as the nuclear reactions which take place on the sun. We aim to show that the modern myth that nuclear fission and fusion for power generation is a thing of nature is not only a false belief, but is a deadly belief as well. Fission and fusion, earth style is anti-nature, and if we clearly show why this is so, then this simple paper will have been a great success.

Solar Structure

Deep within our nucleus, the sun, reside many huge bodies which are roughly the size of the planet Jupiter. Each has its own rotation rate and builds a field of extracted energy about itself as does any falling body. The repulsive action of this field of energy guarantees space between the bodies. Calculations show there are approximately two-thousand of these massive bodies, all rotating at a rate determined by their specific mass. Though there is this variation in their individual rotation rates due to differing mass factors, these huge bodies are all orbiting the center of gravity at roughly the same rate, and due to their close proximity to the center of gravity they together complete an orbit of this gravitational center approximately every forty-eight hours. These massive bodies, individually and as a unit, are in motion at an extremely high velocity.

On the outer shell of the sun reside thousands of smaller, earth sized bodies, which also have an individual rotation rate determined by their specific mass. Each of these obey the laws of falling bodies, and so build an individual field of extracted energy about themselves which repulses the fields of all other falling bodies, thus ensuring space between them. These bodies also orbit the gravitational center of the sun at a constant velocity, but due to their greater distance from the center they complete an orbit only every thrity-two days.

The area between the major bodies (interior near the gravitational center) and the minor bodies (outer crust) is filled with many thousands of bodies which range in size between these two extremes. To visualize this arrangement imagine many thousands of different sized bodies within a given sphere, where the largest bodies are in the center, and the rest of the bodies become progressively smaller the nearer their proximity to the outer crust. A highly simplified cross section of the sun illustrates this below.

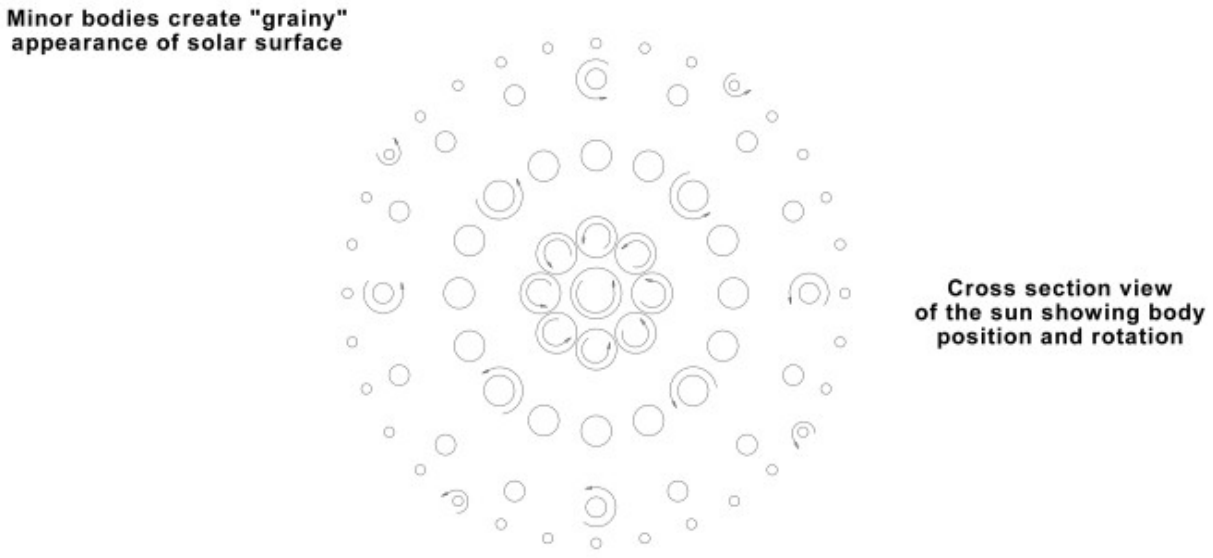

Minor bodies create "grainy" appearance of solar surface
Cross section view of the sun showing body position and rotation

Fig. 33

We've explained that the major bodies are in close proximity to the center of gravity and complete an orbit of this center approximately every forty-eight hours, and that the minor bodies at a greater distance complete the same orbit of the center every thirty-two days. All of the intermediate bodies residing between these two extremes also orbit the same center, but at varying rates determined by their mass and subsequent position within the body of the sun. The larger of these intermediate bodies will be found closer to the major bodies nearer the center, and their rotation rate approaches that of the major bodies. Also, being relatively close to the center of gravity of the sun allows them to complete an orbit of that center in a relatively short period of time. The smaller intermediate bodies will have a slower rotation rate, and because they reside closer to the surface of the sun and farther from the center of gravity, the time it takes for one of these bodies to complete an orbit of the center is more than for larger bodies. This concept of varying orbital rates is roughly illustrated in the cross section bellow.

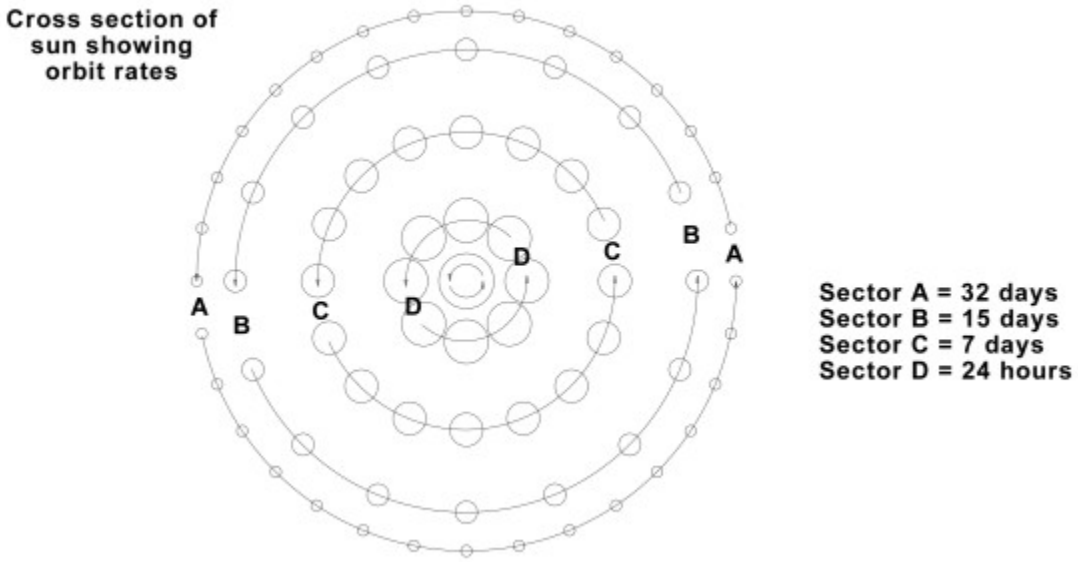


Fig. 34

At the exact center of the sun is found one huge body which is the exact center of gravity of the sun. Its rotation rate is so fast as to be measured in hours rather than days, and calculated in miles per second, the rate at the surface is astronomical. Surrounding and orbiting this central body are found the largest of the major bodies which together with the central body form the sun's core. These large bodies have reached a relative balance in that their poles are aligned North to South, allowing them to operate as a strong unit of bodies. Due to the repulsive force generated by each of them, space still exists between them and they all continue to rotate individually, but the attraction between their poles is great enough that they remain "locked" in a magnetic embrace. Figure 35 attempts to illustrate this below.

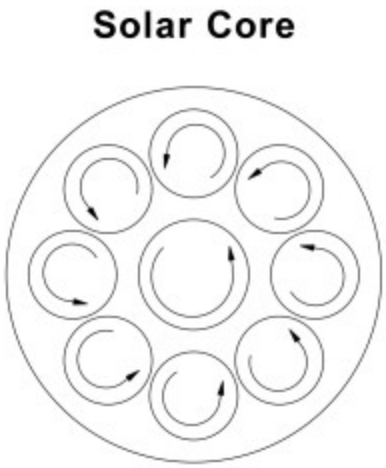


Fig. 35

The bodies which form the core of the sun also rotate as a single body, and so jointly produce a second, larger field of extracted energy (see test three, and figures 21 and 22). This core represents the center of gravity of both the sun and of our solar system as a whole, and the powerful gravitational field it produces exerts a strong influence on bodies in close proximity, holding them tightly within a relatively small area, causing less space to exist between the major bodies than there would be if no core existed. Together the core and the major bodies comprise what could be called the nucleus of the sun, and within this nucleus is found 99.9% of the total mass of the sun.

Though the actions of the core are very important in explaining the reasons for the eleven year cycle (and other cycles), reversal of the major poles of the sun and other questions, these subjects are not vital to the goals of this particular paper and so the intricacies of core/nucleus dynamics will be addressed in a supplemental writing. For now it is enough if the reader will just keep in mind that it's there.

Before we move on it should be mentioned that the core and major bodies existing near the center exert a very strong influence on the smaller bodies nearer the outer crust. As they rotate and orbit the center at tremendous velocities, these massive bodies regularly manipulate the smaller bodies by means of the superior strength of their magnetic fields. When it happens that in their rotation and orbit a number of these major bodies come to have a major pole facing outward (toward the crust of the sun) it causes the smaller bodies to align themselves in accordance with the polarity of the major poles. All bodies within the sphere of influence of these major bodies continue to rotate and orbit the center of gravity, but have now become in effect a separate unit in that they will also rotate and orbit as a system of bodies for the length of time they remain under the domination of the magnetic field of the major bodies. These systems of bodies are continually realigning and reversing their polarity as the major bodies continue their rotation and orbits, and different bodies move into dominant positions. Systems of smaller bodies thus polarized we refer to as secondary bodies, and one example is illustrated in the cut-away diagram below.

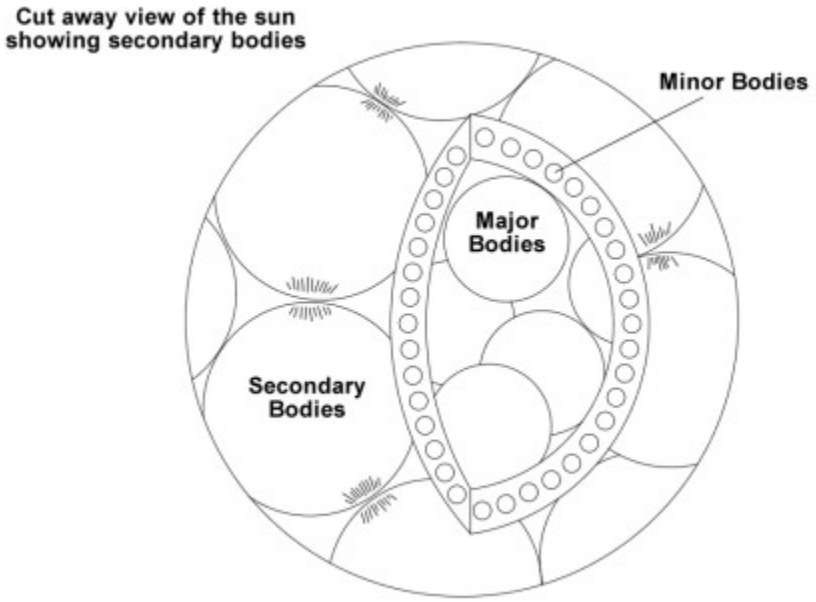


Fig. 36

Again, knowledge of the existence and origin of the secondary bodies is not vital to this particular paper, but if the reader would decide to pursue the subject of solar structure by investigating some of the fine work published in recent years, particularlly in the area of helioseismology, a basic understanding of the dynamics of these secondary bodies allows one to quickly make sense of the results produced by this research. It is not difficult to see why these research stations are detecting such a wide range of frequencies (oscillations) from the sun as a whole, and frequencies within frequencies in the cases of polarized, secondary bodies. Clearly, when a major frequency is detected on the surface of the sun its cause is the fact that the secondary body is rotating as if it were a single body, while at the same time each and every minor body within this system also continues to rotate (oscillate) and so sends out an individual frequency. Some of the computer models produced by the helioseismologists quite beautifully illustrate the multi-bodied structure of the sun (example: cover, Scientific American Magazine, 9/85) and the data on which the models are based does not conflict with our assertion that the sun is multi-bodied. On the contrary, their findings fully support our model of solar structure, and so deserve careful study by persons interested in our research on the sun.

Solar Dynamics

If basic solar structure is now reasonably clear in the reader's mind, the picture is not yet complete until we consider the violent forces at work within the body of the sun, because to visualize the many bodies within our nucleus as rotating and orbiting peacefully would be incorrect. Due to the various velocities involved, the many sizes of bodies all possessing independent magnetic fields and rotation rates, and the fact that as falling bodies they must orbit the center of the primary gravitational field through which they fall, conflicts are inevitable and ongoing. It would therefore be much more accurate to visualize the sun as a twisting, churning mass of bodies in a furious struggle to obey their "urge" to follow a given orbit at a given velocity and rotation rate, while they are simultaneously thwarted in this endeavor by opposition presented by the repulsive actions of other fields whose bodies vie for the same space in an effort to satisfy their own "urges". The net effect of these ongoing confrontations is a mass of bodies raging violently in constant conflict with neighboring bodies and experiencing compulsory and often extreme interactions with the fields of force produced by the rival bodies.

It should not be difficult to visualize that as these many bodies rotate and attempt to follow a balanced orbit there will be constant confrontations, as two or more bodies are forced into pole-topole interactions. When it happens that like poles of major bodies are thus compelled to interface, the repulsion between them is great. Clearly, however, the effects of such a confrontation will vary depending upon the number of bodies involved. In a case where only two like poles would come to interface, for instance, there would be a repulsion felt by other bodies in the vicinity, but the reaction would not be severe enough to be strongly felt on the outer crust of the sun, and so would not be visible to an earth observer.

In a case where multiple like poles of different bodies were forced into a confrontation, the result would necessarily be much more extreme. The repuslive actions caused by such a meeting of like poles would create a repulsive force so severe that it would be visible on the outer crust as a solar storm (or "sun spot"). At times, when many very large bodies become involved in such a confrontation the repulsion between them becomes so great that bodies on the crust are temporarily pushed out from the main body of the sun (ie., "flare" out). Though the repulsion is strong, it is not strong enough to fling these minor bodies completely out of the body of the sun, and so at a point where the attraction to the main body of the sun overcomes the repulsion caused by the reaction deeper within, the minor bodies are pulled back into the main body, where the repulsion caused by the continuing inner confrontation again pushes the minor bodies outward. This cycle where the minor bodies are thus manipulated (or "pushed and pulled") is the reason why, to earth observers, the sun's surface appears to be "boiling".

Because there are so many bodies within the nucleus we call sun, these confrontations of which we speak are occurring constantly, and it is not unusual for any number of them to be strong enough to be felt on the outer crust at any given time. It is therefore not unusual for several or more of these to be major interactions which are visible on the crust of the sun, and which of course account for the oft photographed "spots" on the sun. The continuing motion of the more central bodies causing the "storm" easily accounts for the motion of these storms across the sun's surface, and following that cycle through, it is not difficult to see why these storms dissipate and then vanish when the more central bodies rotate away from each other and end their confrontation.

With the masses of scientific data published daily, our team has been unable to keep up with all new findings, so we're unsure whether researchers have found that these storms, sun spots, and flares they speak of have definite pole values, and for a fact, we aren't even certain instrumentation yet exists which would provide such information, but regardless, if it hasn't been officially determined yet it will soon be found that these storms on the sun's surface are not only mangetic fields, but have pole values as well. Storms caused by North-North pole interactions of major bodies will create a storm with a North pole value, while South-South pole interactions manifest on the surface as a storm with a South pole value.

If we carry the discussion of like pole interactions one step further, a solar prominence is easily explained. As stated, like pole confrontations are occurring constantly within the body of the sun - sometimes between North poles of various bodies, sometimes between South poles, and of course the resulting "storm" will reflect whatever pole value the confrontation happens to be. Now, it is not uncommon for a large North-North pole interaction to be occurring in one location within the sun's interior while a million or more miles away a South-South interaction is occurring between other bodies. As we've explained, the repulsive force created by such a like pole interaction is sometimes great enough to actually repulse minor bodies away from the main body of the sun, and that they are "pushed" outward to the point where the attraction of the sun as a whole overcomes the repulsive force of the inner bodies, and the minor bodies again are pulled back into the main body. In the case of solar prominence, the minor bodies do not return to their original position. Instead, when the minor bodies reach the critical point where the repulsion they experience is about to give way to their attraction to the body of the sun, they "feel" the oppositely polarized bodies which happen to have been simultaneously repulsed by a neighboring (but opposite) like pole interaction, and they are drawn to it, traveling there in a great arc at a tremendous velocity. Concurrently, bodies repulsed as a result of the neighboring but opposite pole interaction "feel" and are drawn to their opposite, again traveling in a great arc. This sequence of events is illustrated in the following series of diagrams.

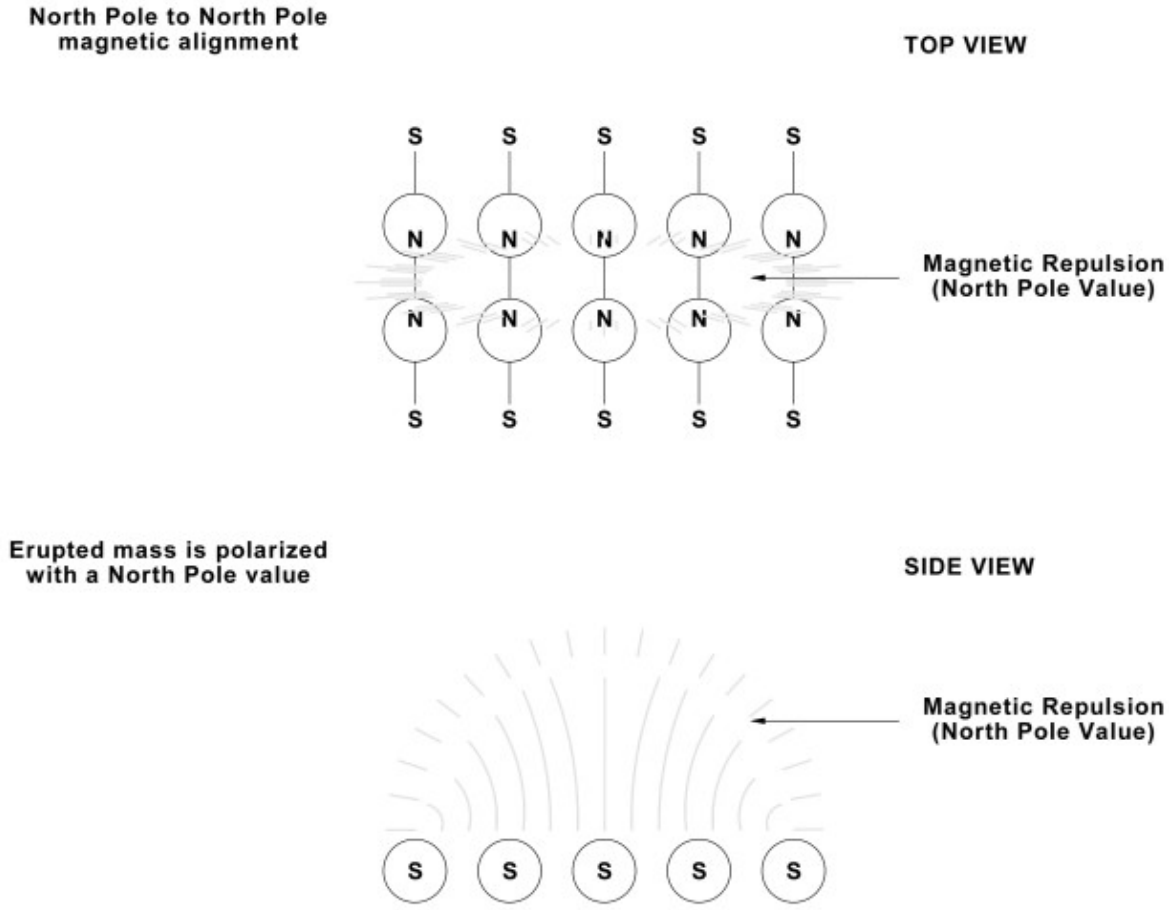

North Pole to North Pole
magnetic alignment
TOP VIEW
S S S S S
N N N N N
N N N N N
S S S S S
Magnetic Repulsion
(North Pole Value)
Erupted mass is polarized
with a North Pole value
SIDE VIEW
S S S S S
Magnetic Repulsion
(North Pole Value)

Fig. 37

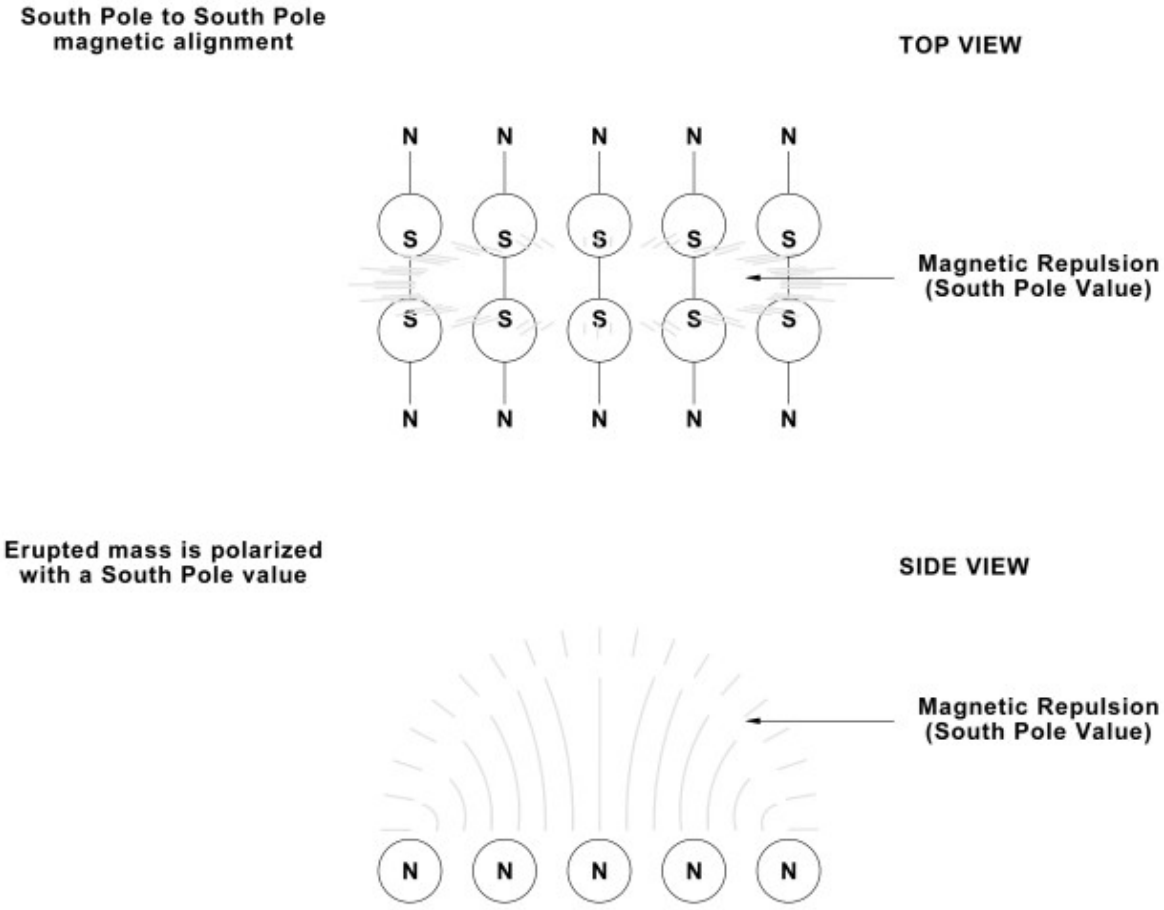

South Pole to South Pole
magnetic alignment
TOP VIEW
N N N N N
S S S S S
S S S S S
N N N N N
Magnetic Repulsion
(South Pole Value)
Erupted mass is polarized
with a South Pole value
SIDE VIEW
N N N N N
Magnetic Repulsion
(South Pole Value)

Fig. 38

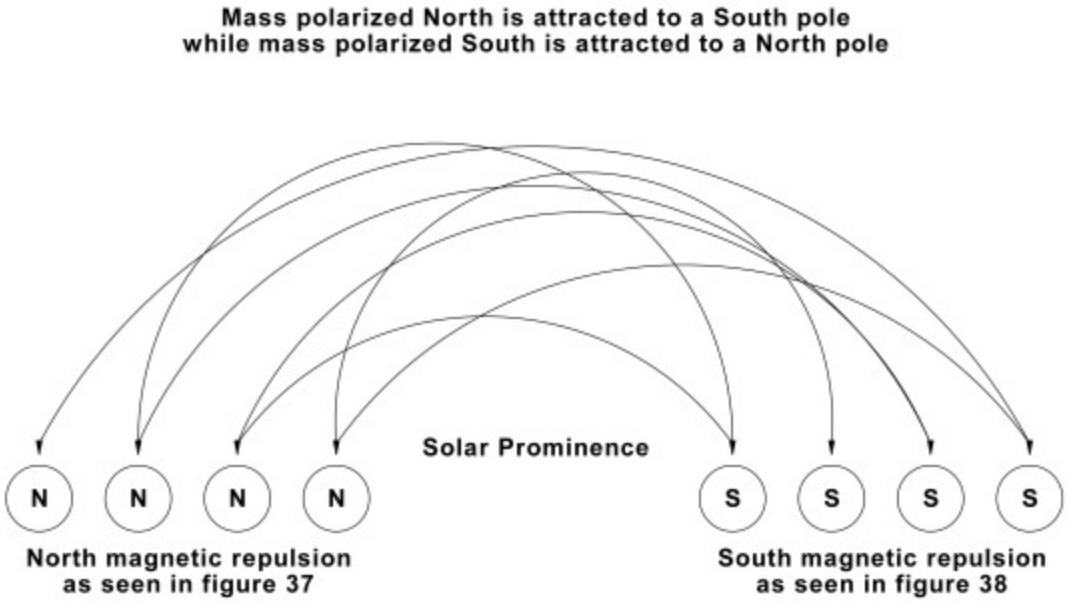


Fig. 39

Solar prominences are spectacular events which tend to puzzle scientists who hold with the theory that the sun is a nuclear reactor and gravity is exclusively an attracting force, but with an understanding of the multi-bodied structure of the sun, it is not difficult to see that such prominences do not require special exceptions to be written into physics to account for them. All they do require is two opposite but roughly equal like pole interactions to occur during the same period of time, and in the same general vicinity.

With the hope that like pole interactions are now reasonably clear to the reader, we will now move on to discuss those reactions which will seem to show a neutral pole value, ie., those reactions caused by unlike pole-to-pole interactions between major bodies.

As with like pole confrontations described earlier, unlike (or opposite) pole interactions occurr continuously between major and intermediate sized bodies, but are not always strong enough to be felt and to therefore be visible on the surface of the sun. Only when there are numerous bodies involved is the reaction severe enough to visibly affect the minor bodies, and when this happens, the effect is immediate and very dramatic.

When a major unlike pole-to-pole confrontation occurrs which involves many bodies, the attraction created between these bodies is enormous, and is strongly felt by bodies even on the outer crust. Instead of being pushed away as they are when like pole interactions occurr, they are now pulled toward the bodies creating this huge

attraction, and to earth observers the result will appear to be the manifestation of a gigantic "crack" or crevasse on the sun's surface which suddenly forms, remains for a time, and then disappears once again. As with like pole confrontations, the visible effects of an interaction between unlike poles (ie., crevasses and valleys) dissipates and ends only when the major bodies causing the effect rotate away from each other to continue their orbits and confront new rivals.

If instrumentation exists and a study is made it will be discovered that such a crevasse has no specific pole value, and will in fact produce a neutral reading; however, further investigation will show that the area to one side of the crack (or crevasse) does have a most definite pole value, while the area on the other side of the crevasse carries the opposite value. The reason for this is shown in the following illustration.

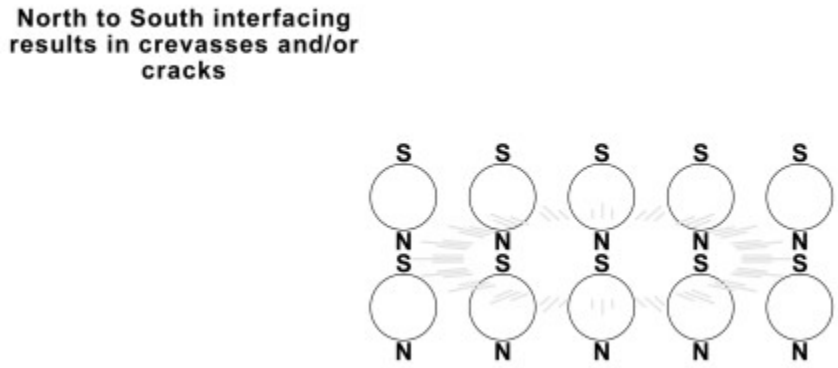


Fig. 40

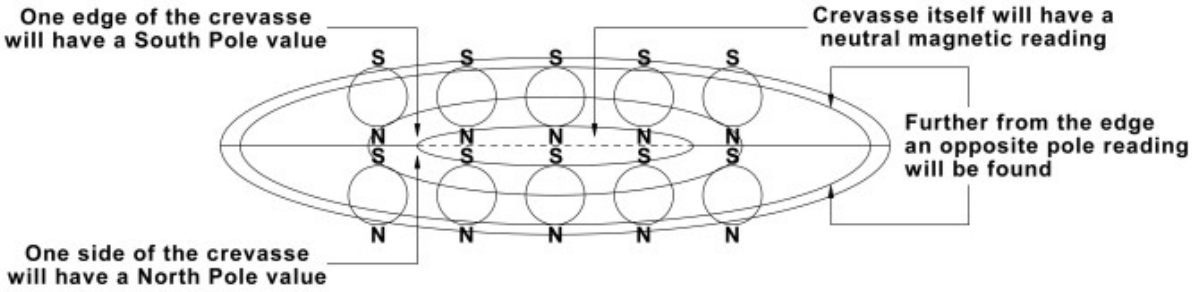

One edge of the crevasse will have a South Pole value
Crevasse itself will have a neutral magnetic reading
Further from the edge an opposite pole reading will be found
One side of the crevasse will have a North Pole value

Fig. 41

These unlike pole-to-pole interactions are very important to fully understand, because this specific action is the foundation for future, more in depth discussions. For now it is enough if the reader can begin to visualize such interactions between bodies so huge as to make our earth seem like an insignficant spec of dust, and to begin to get an idea of the tremendous forces at work within our multi-bodied nucleus. When unlike poles interface they attract, and would prefer to remain in their position of alignment, but the forces exerted by the other equally massive bodies surrounding them (all of which are experiencing various interactions of their own) added to the force exerted by all bodies as they press forward attempting to satisfy their need to orbit and rotate, will not allow unlike pole alignments to remain intact for very long. With even a rudimentary grasp of the true nature of our dynamic nucleus, the sun, it should be easy to see that the great forces required to break an unlike pole-to-pole interaction are readily available, and act quickly to tear aligned bodies away from each other, breaking the magnetic bonds created by these strong but fleeting unlike pole alignments.

Power Generation

We can state that, in the purest sense, motion is the force which powers our sun, for without motion the bodies within our nucleus would not build and maintain their individual fields of force, and would cease their orbits and rotation. Without motion, the bodies of the sun would retain no unified gravitational field, and so would simply drift apart. In this sense then, motion is the catalyst which powers the generator called sun. The power available is directly proportional to the velocity of the fall at the rate of velocity squared, and of course the greater the total mass, the greater the potential.

As previously seen in the study of falling bodies (segment two) the cycle of extracted (neutral) energy which makes a great loop and is then funneled back into the body at the poles is the gravitational field. We maintain that it is the flow of neutral energy (gravity) which causes a magnetic field to form in and around a falling body, and this also holds true for a multi-bodied formation such as our (or any) sun. Being comprised of many thousands of bodies, all with individual gravitational and magnetic fields, a sun can rightly be called a gravity machine.

As we have shown, all of these many bodies rotate and orbit at specific rates determined by their individual mass, etc. They are all held within the sphere we call sun by the gravitational field produced by all of them as a unit (see test three, and figure 21). As these bodies rotate and orbit they are continuously shearing each other's lines of flux. A well demonstrated law of physics states that a "line" of magnetic flux will discharge the energy it contains at a point of breakage. This law applies directly to our (and every) sun. As these many bodies cut and break one another's lines of magnetic flux, the energy contained in that line is released at the point of breakage. Since there is no conductor available to accept the released energy, it is radiated. The energy released at the point of breakage is neutral energy (or gravity), and its shape is similar to donuts, or bubbles. When this energy is polarized, the result is heat, light, and all other energies produced by the sun.

It must be noted that when a line of flux is cut or broken, the energy released is moving at a velocity in excess of the velocity of light. From the point of release, this high velocity neutral energy travels one of the two main pathways. It will either escape the body of the sun in its high velocity, neutral state, or it will slow to below .9 times the velocity of light and convert to mass.

When flux lines of major bodies deep within the sun are cut the energy released is at a tremendous velocity, and is radiated outward, toward the crust area. On its way, it encounters the repulsive fields of the many bodies between its point of origin and the outer crust, and each time it feels such a repulsion it loses velocity. As their velocity decreases to below .9 times that of light, these bubbles of energy begin to "pile up" on each other, forming into mass (see figure 26). The resulting minute particles of mass now begin to assemble into systems of particles, and then into systems of systems, or atoms. These newly formed and simple atoms are exclusively hydrogen (all three weights) but because their assimilation is occurring very rapidly, they are not always well balanced atoms, and usually form into either very light or very heavy hydrogen, which is extremely isotopic by nature. Because of this rapid assimilation these atoms lack the energy required to achieve balance, and energy radiated by the sun is moving at such a high velocity that the new atoms cannot capture and utilize it in their assimilation. Lacking energy and being very isotopic, the new atoms combine with one another in an attempt to balance themselves. The result of this "joining" is a hydrogen fusion reaction which takes the form of a massive hydrogen implosion near the surface of the solar generator. The atoms formed as a result of this joining contain more particles, but now their lack of energy is even more pronounced, which sets up the next implosion reaction. This need to achieve a balance assures that implosion reactions will be ongoing.

We could go into much finer detail here, but for now it is enough if we've managed to explain two major points. First, the sun is not in the process of burning out, as is currently taught, but rather is continually building mass, and is therefore growing larger every day. Secondly, it should be realized that these hydrogen implosions are nature's way of attempting to replace imbalance with balance, and so in a very limited sense, hydrogen fusion is a thing of nature.

To now briefly address the fate of energy radiated from the sun in a neutral state we must turn our attention to energy produced closer to the surface of the sun. Though most of this paper has focused on actions of the major bodies, it must be remembered that the minor and intermediate sized bodies experience the same cycles, and so also release energy when their lines of flux are sheared. Being closer to the crust area, energy released from these smaller bodies have a much better chance of traveling to the surface without losing much of their velocity. Those bubbles which succeed in retaining a velocity above .9 times that of light travel outward, toward the boundaries of the gravitational field of the sun. If they encounter no obstacles to slow them down, most of them will eventually make a great loop and return to the sun as input energy at the sun's poles. If, on the other hand, they run into a barrier or an object which abruptly slows their velocity, these bubbles collide and join with other bubbles similarly slowed to form a frequency, as shown below (see also test eight).

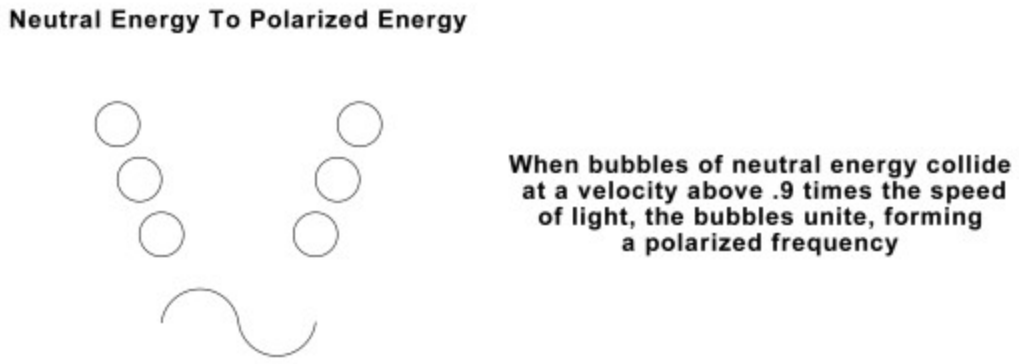

Neutral Energy To Polarized Energy
When bubbles of neutral energy collide at a velocity above .9 times the speed of light, the bubbles unite, forming a polarized frequency

Fig. 42

Only when thusly polarized do these bubbles of energy create heat and the various lights in the spectrum. This is why space is cold and dark. Remember too that bodies produce energy bubbles which are of a size proportional to the size and velocity of the body from which they've been released. This explains why there are so many frequencies of light - everything depends on the original size of the bubble - smaller bubbles manifest as shorter frequencies, and larger bubbles manifest as longer frequencies.

Summary

In other disclosures we have warned of future fusion reactions in our own atmosphere, and hopefully now the reader can see that these warnings have a firm foundation. Minute particles released through hydrogen fission on earth ultimately result in the formation of the same type of low energy hydrogen described earlier in this paper. Nuclear fusion is a thing of nature in the sense that it's the method employed by nature to attempt to balance low energy atoms. It is a natural reaction and is common and beneficial to the sun (adding new mass to the solar generator), but on earth the results of such reactions will be tragic and highly destabilizing. It is our view that such reactions are already occurring on a small scale on our planet, and that some have even been witnessed. We again warn that this is only the beginning. Fusion reactions will continue to occur with increasing frequency and strength, leaving severe environmental repercussions and heavy loss of life in their wake. These fusion implosions are able to occur anywhere these fission released particles have gathered, so in a very real sense, there's no safe place to hide from this threat. Our only option now is to repair the damage fission has done to our planet, and it is not beyond our power to do so, for now we can produce the same energy as does the sun. This technology, coupled with a correct understanding of nature's laws, are the tools required, and we say again - we've tested a small model, and have produced the repulsive force. This is the reason we are so very certain that our predictions will come to pass - the theory is correct. All that remains to be done is to further develop and perfect the technology, and then apply it to heal the most grievous wounds suffered by our earth.

As always, the most difficult task in assembling a paper such as this is trying to decide how much to say now, versus what can and should be said later. It is our hope that the decisions we've made in this regard were correct, and that the material we've included will succeed in presenting the broad overview of solar structure and function we sought. If our effort has indeed been successful, we will have left the reader with a good idea of solar structure, and more importantly, of the dynamics and method of power generation employed by our life giving nucleus. If it is now clear why we say the sun is not a nuclear reactor by current definition, then we have come a long way toward reaching our most urgent goal. Once it is understood that not only is fission anti-nature, but is in fact killing our planet, perhaps the people of earth will at last join together and declare, in unison, "ENOUGH IS ENOUGH".

Zirbes Enterprises

Supplement

Beyond the Ionosphere

Existing around earth (and all planets) is a neutral belt of radiation. Measuring from the equator of earth outward, the outer edge of earth's belt is approximately 40,000 miles high, and under normal conditions would be roughly 100 miles thick. The "layers" of this belt are "locked" into existing shells of the earth's magnetic field. This belt acts to shield the earth from energy generated by the sun (see segment four) in that it offers a resistance to the neutral solar radiation, thus slowing its velocity. Some of this solar radiation is slowed enough to become mass, and is "trapped" within the belt. Each layer of the belt will tend to accumulate a given sized particle: finer particles will be found closest to the outer layer of the belt, larger particles in a layer closer to the inner layer of the belt.

Once converted to mass, all particles seek to stabilize into systems. The fine particles in the outer layers of the belt are not yet assembled into systems, and are therefore neutral, and will be repelled from the north and south poles of the earth. Their velocity is great, and they continue their motion, but now they're held within a layer of the belt and so instead of moving in their previous direction, are now confined to moving along the length of the belt. As they approach one pole in this journey, they are repelled, and so reverse direction. As they then near the opposite pole they are again repulsed, and again reverse their direction of motion. This movement occurs at a tremendous velocity, and the repulsion by the poles ensures the continuation of the oscillation of these fine particles back and forth along the length of their particular layer of the belt. Their velocity remains fairly constant, being very near .9 times the velocity of light, but even at this velocity assimilation of particles through collision occurs, and these very fine particles begin to assemble into minute systems of particles.

Once a particle joins other particles and creates a system, it is no longer neutral, and now begins to respond to the gravitational attraction of the earth. This attraction encourages the new system to filter through to a lower layer of the belt, closer to earth. The new system now carries an electrical charge, but it is so minute as to be a negligible factor, and oscillations along the length of their present position within the belt continues, but the velocity will have decreased somewhat. This weight gain and subsequent reduction in velocity allows for more rapid assimilation into larger and yet larger systems of particles. With each increase in weight (i.e., additional mini-systems added), the developing system of particles will be more responsive to the gravitational attraction of earth, and will filter through subsequent layers of the belt, moving ever closer to the earth as the system develops into a more complex system.

By the time the original fine particles reaches the layer of the belt nearest earth, it is a member of a complex neutron or proton system, and has undergone a dramatic reduction of velocity during its passage through the layers of the belt. Proton systems will be attracted to the north pole, while neutron systems will be attracted to the south pole. As they move toward their respective attracting pole along this final belt, some will find that their weight and slow velocity can no longer resist the gravatational attraction of the planet as a whole. These systems will then leave the belt at some point along its length and will spiral earthward, where they will continue their assimilation with other systems of particles, eventually forming atoms and then ever more complex structures.

Other systems within the belt proceed toward their attracting pole, and their velocity once again increases as they near the pole and feel the attraction grow stronger. At this point it must be recalled at the leading edge of the fall, cycles around the body (creating the gravitational field), and then re-enters the body as input energy. During this cycle many different energies join the flow (both polarized and neutral energies from various sources) and are carried along to ultimately approach a pole area. As this energy approaches a pole it begins to lose velocity, and any neutral energy within the flow polarizes. This loss of velocity occurs because of the extreme congestion within the narrow corridor leading to a pole, which must accomodate energy input from the gravitational field cycle, mass from the radiation belt, and energy input from other sources which are too numerous to be discussed here at this time. This corridor is therefore an area of high turbulence, as input energy from all quarters converges here. While neutral energies from the gravitational field are slowing and polarizing, mass from the radiation belt is speeding up, and most of it will convert to energy. Collisions are ongoing, as all of the input is compressed into this relatively small area - still miles above the earth's atmosphere.

For the sake of clarity this re-entry will be described in terms of undergoing three different phases. In reality however, it should be realized that re-entry happens very quickly, and one phase blends into the next - none are completely distinct and separate from the others. The general positions of energies during these three "phases" of re-entry are shown in figure one.

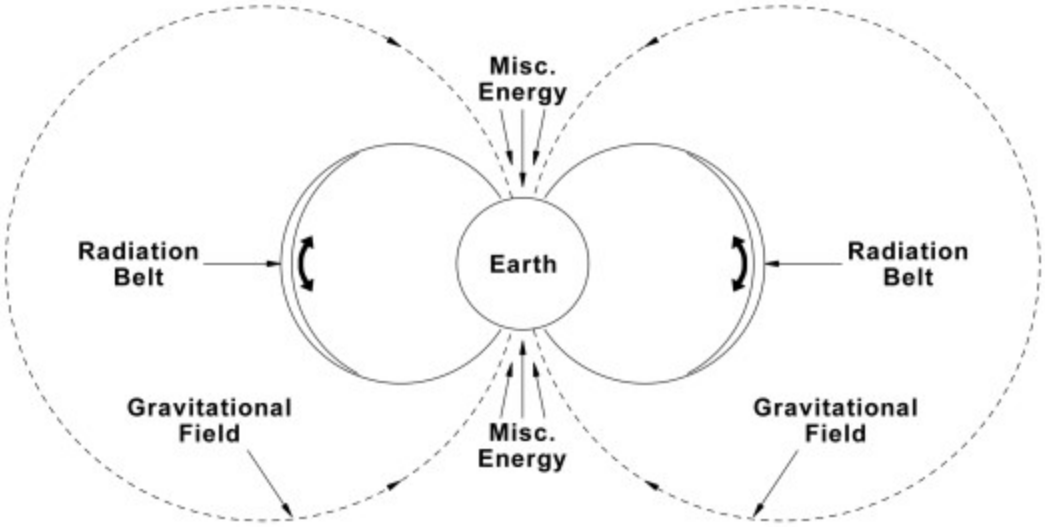


Fig. 1

During the first phase (yellow), all of the input energies begin to converge as they approach the corridor, and neutral energies begin to polarize. At this point the energies, if measured, would prove to be of very short frequencies, invisible to the human eye. Phase two (orange) finds all of this polarized energy jammed into the narrow space of the corridor proper, where it encounters the input from the radiation belt which is accelerating and forming into short frequency energy. During this phase the short frequency energies from these two sources (and the misc. sources) begin to "bump" into and join with one another, forming longer frequency energy, which comes within the spectrum of light visible to the eye. On earth we have named phase two the aurora borealis, whose presence depends upon the sized frequency being formed, and whose intensity depends upon the amount of input energy being introduced. As this energy now nears the outer atmosphere in its third phase (blue), it encounters additional resistance from mass contained therein, which slows the energies down a bit more. This results in a combining of the mid-sized energy frequencies into yet longer frequencies which again move out of the visual range, causing the aurora to seem to "disappear". The polarized energy then enters the earth to fill the void caused by the extraction of energy, and the cycle continues in perfect balance indefinitely, or until it's disrupted forcibly by outside interference, as has happened in the case of planet earth.

Until the first nuclear war in the mid 1940's, the radiation belt surrounding earth functioned perfectly - as just described. For the next decade bomb testing continued, as man played with new toy - fission. When Dr. Van Allen undertook to measure the radiation belt, he discovered there were two belts surrounding earth, and made public his findings. Murmurings among the technicians involved with the project caused concerns that the lower belt may be the result of nuclear fission debris.

Perhaps to still rising doubts about nuclear fission and fusion, a project code named Argus was carried out in Aug.-Sept. 1958, where three hydrogen bombs were exploded in space beneath the lower area of the Van Allen belts. The project itself was top secret, but its effects were not. The fused material produced by these explosions was of course very heavy as compared with other fission produced material within the belt, and so it settled in at a lower layer of the magnetic field which had previously been void of debris. Being so near earth and very heavy, this fusion debris was very rapidly channeled back into earth as input. Atmospheric scientists who knew noting of Argus detected great streaks of lithium in the especially brilliant aurora borealis which occured on the heels of Argus. Puzzled and fearful, these scientists quickly announced that there was severe fusion occurring in the radiation belt. News of Argus did not come to light until some years later, and is still shrouded in some mystery. Two of the most obvious questions which remain to be answered are, why did they do it, and do they yet realize how very close they may have come to fusing the entire radiation belt and setting off a reaction which could have fused the oceans of earth?

In 1962, the scientists involved with the space and nuclear programs again measured the radiation "belts", but now found there was only one huge belt, some 35,000 miles thick. It was loudly proclaimed that Van Allen had been incorrect in his measurements, and that he'd mistaken the one large belt for two separate belts. Van Allen was correct. At the time he took his readings there were two belts - one natural and one (the lower) unnatural - full of fission debris. By 1962 the large area between those two belts had been filled in by the vast amounts of fissioned material produced on earth, which then spread out around earth - each different particle finding a niche (layer) within the magnetic field suitable to its particular weight and/or stage of assimilation. The very lowest layers were now also filled in, but these contained fused material created through the hydrogen bomb testing. These are very heavy (and close to earth) being more fully assimilated, and contain more complex systems - including basic elements and some simple compounds. Figures two - five attempt to show the stages in the deliberate and ongoing destruction of earth's protective shield, the radiation belt.

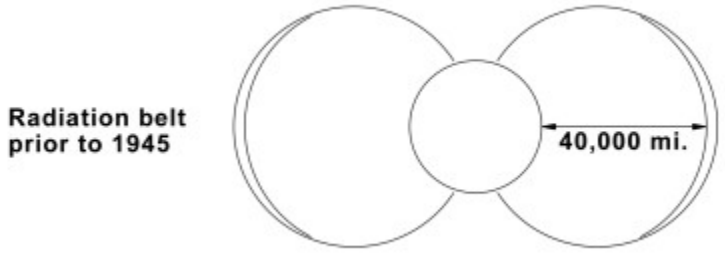


Fig. 2

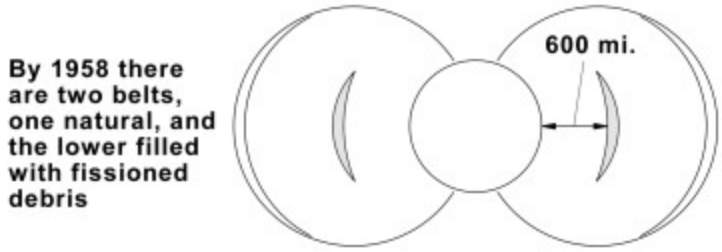


Fig. 3

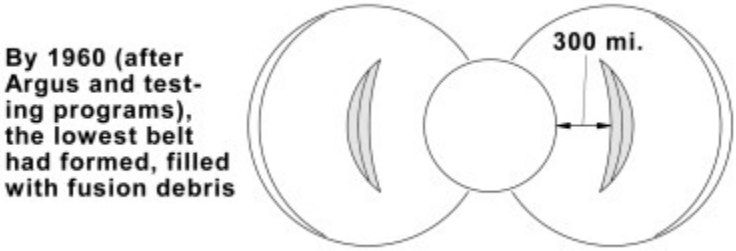
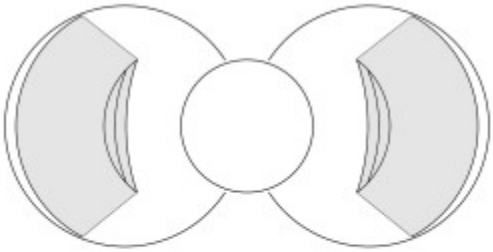


Fig. 4



When measurements were taken again in 1962 it was found that there now existed only one huge belt, for by this time ongoing fission programs on Earth had added vast quantities of new fission debris to the radiation belt, and the space between the natural and fission belts was beginning to fill in.

Fig. 5

Today, thanks to the efforts of university teams and other research facilities, the presence of nuclear debris at least in the lower belt is grudgingly admitted by our nation's "responsible" agencies to be the result of the nuclear programs, but concerns for this fact, if any exists, are brushed aside with the old "catch all" argument that nuclear

energy is a natural energy. This argument continues on to assure any citizens who are aware enough to be concerned that since fission and fusion are nature's favorite tools, that nature also has built-in mechanisms for balancing out little problems like debris in radiation belts. We fully agree that nature will restore balance, but it will not be in the quiet manner our very learned leaders expect. Nature is about to begin making a great deal of noise, and this brings us to the subject of how restoration of balance will be achieved.

NOTE:

To facilitate this discussion, the overlapping sections of the radiation belt (fig. 5) will be spoken of as though they were three distinct belts.

All three sections of the radiation belt (natural, fission, and fusion) contribute constant input to the pole areas. Earth has no mechanisms for regulating the flow, relying completely on a balanced system (and balanced input), so when the system is not balanced, earth must continue to accept all offerings. Due to the existence and constant input of the unnatural belts the corridors leading to the poles are highly congested (as are the belts themselves) and velocities are reduced. Lesser velocity and more collisions allow many of the protons and neutrons from the natural and fission belts to begin assimilation into more complex systems even before their arrival in the corridor. This additional weight coupled with a further reduction in velocity upon entering the tightly packed corridor prevent many of these systems from converting to energy. Instead, they will collide with similar (highly isotopic) systems in the corridor and continue assimilation with these systems. Many are still incomplete when they reach the earth's atmosphere, but others have managed to assimilate into simple elements, notably forms of hydrogen. These elements are formed under unnatural, extreme conditions, and investigation would reveal that super heavy, abnormal forms of hydrogen are entering earth's atmosphere from these corridors in a steady stream.

While the natural and fission belt inputs are building elements, the heavier, more complex systems from the fusion belt enter the corridor as low velocity, "fused" elements in a highly unstable state. Here they also collide and assimilate with similar systems and form ever more complex systems, including helium, lithium, and beryllium – many of which will also be abnormally heavy, strange elements.

The remaining input from the belts which are not sufficiently slowed to have achieved any great degree of assimilation will be the most easily converted to energy when struck by incoming (gravitational cycle) energies. These energies will then follow the same process described earlier - polarizing, forming frequencies, and joining the other quantities and forms of input in producing spectacular lithium and beryllium streaked auroras.

When these isotopic systems, elements, (and compounds) enter the ionosphere, they collide with the many elements and compounds already present in great abundance, and continue assimilation - forming more complex flourine, neon, and chlorine (etc.) systems. These chemicals are bombarded constantly by both incoming and by outgoing (fission released) particles exported from earth (see segment three).

The net effect of this extreme disorder is an ionosphere experiencing ongoing and abnormal chemical reactions which result in the creation of negative plasmas, fusible hydrogen, and destructive elements and compounds. As long as fission and fusion continue to be the favorite toys of earth leaders, the turbulence in the ionosphere will continue to become progressively worse.

All of this extra input also affects the corridor itself, which is important because it is causing the corridor to warm. As the temperature within this great avenue rises, so also will the temperature of the atmosphere through which it passes begin to warm. The land mass below cannot fail to follow suit as this process progresses, and the cumulative effect of this overall warming will force the ice caps to begin to melt. If this is already being noted, expect it to become exponentially more rapid as earth's cycles become increasingly perverted.

In the past we've tried to show the great interrelation between the major cycles of earth, and their control over all other minor cycles. The overriding cycle is the input/output cycle which determines the gravitational field (and hence repulsive force), the rotation rate, and the value of the magnetic field. Its importance therefore cannot be overstated. It is this grandfather cycle - the basic foundation of all other cycles - which is being directly attacked by fission and fusion. Until only recently the observable effects of this destruction were small, seemingly unrelated warning signs - easily rationalized. Now, however, earth is approaching a critical juncture where rationalizations will no longer satisfy anyone.

Once fission or fusion disrupts an atomic system, releasing unstable particles, we are saddled with them indefinately, for they seldom escape earth's gravitational field (bubble). Those that were not repelled back to earth, picked up by the radiation belt, or settled in at the poles, have joined the flow of the gravitational field cycle, and now also return as extra input energy. At this most critical juncture we face a situation where the radiation belts are full, the gravitational flow is overloaded, and the corridors can no longer maintain any sort of order. Meanwhile, earth operations continue unabated, pumping tremendous quantities of yet more of these particles into an already dangerously overloaded system. The result is clear - our foundation has begun to crumble.

In the past we've spoken of changing weather, greater volcanic and earthquake activity, ionospheric disruption, and hydrogen fusion implosions (etc.). Now, disturbing as it is, we must expand further to explain the future manifestations to expect from within the radiation belts themselves as they seek to maintain some sort of balance. Once again, these actions will be progressive in that at the outset the effects will be puzzling, but will be rationalized away. As the process continues, however, it will not only accelerate effects previously discussed, but will ultimately

come to overshadow all other consequences of fission and fusion in the minds of all, for these actions will not only be highly visible but will also be deadly. Our team does not have access to data which would allow us to predict when these reactions will commence or how quickly they will pass from one level of intensity to the next, but we can attempt to show what will inevitably occur and why.

More and more accumulation of mass within the three sections of the radiation belt translate into progressively lessening velocity of the mass therein. When the input corridor reaches full capacity, a further loss of velocity is experienced within the belts, as mass becomes "backed up". Low velocities and dense concentrations are perfect conditions for rapid assimiliation of particles into systems, and of systems into more complex systems. Each assimilation requires energy, which in a normal belt would be provided by the outward flow of extracted energy. In the case of our unnatural belt, the flow of extracted energy can never hope to keep up with the demands of the abnormally rapid assimilation. Even so, due to the conditions within the belt and nature's demand that balance will replace imbalance, this mass must continue assimilation. The net result is that as developing systems arbitrarily use up all available energy in the vicinity to achieve assimilation, energy voids are being created within the belt. Nature cannot tolerate such a destabilizing void - balance must be restored - and so energy contained within a lower layer of the belt "feels" the uper level void, and rushes to fill it. See figure six.

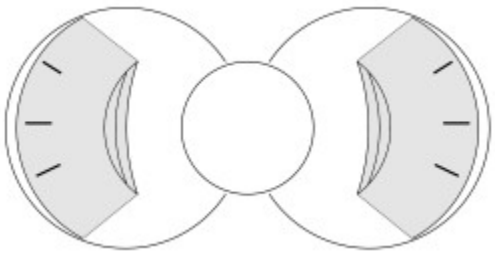


Fig. 6

[Missing Section]

When the inevitable moment arrives and even the fusion belt is tapped to fill an upper level void, earth will be directly affected, for a void in the lowest layers of the radiation belt can only be filled by tapping the energy output of the planet below. Extracted energy from earth is radiated from most of the planet's surface (save the pole areas), but the output is not uniform - some areas radiating greater quantities than other areas. At this point we must digress for a moment to explain one of the specific details not previously discussed, and show what is meant by a "focal point", for these areas will be the first to be tapped to balance fusion belt energy voids.

The largest quantities of extracted (neutral) energy are found along the leading edge of earth's fall, as shown in segment two (note: if earth were not tilted on its axis this line would be the equator. As it is, a few simple calculations will reveal the exact position of this line at any given point in earth's orbit). One of the properties of netural energy that is identical to other energies is its tendency to follow the path of least resistance, which means it can be conducted.

As this neutral energy leaves the central section of the body of the earth and approaches the outer surface, it feels the slight resistance offered by earth's atmosphere. If there is no ready alternative to this path, the energy will flow through the resistance, experiencing only a very slight loss of velocity. If, however, there is a pathway of lesser resistance in the vicinity, the neutral energy will have a natural tendency to flow towards it. All energy from the area surrounding such a point of lessened resistance will therefore be drawn to it, creating a focal point of extracted energy. An excellent example of such a natural focal point is a mountain, which possesses a broad base and a graduated incline. Figure eight illustrates this phenomenon.

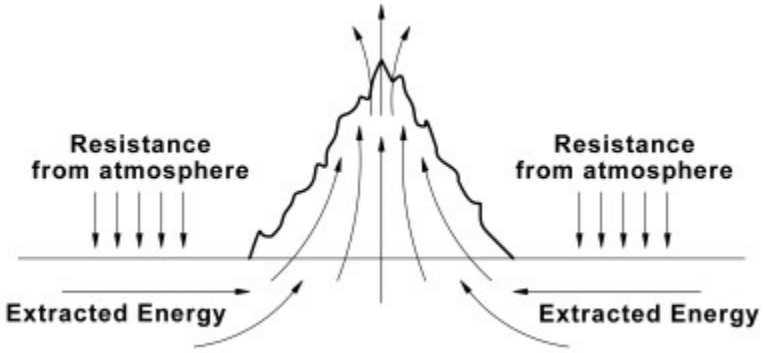


Fig. 8

Tall buildings on a flat plain, ships at sea, and islands are other examples of natural focal points, and any of these structures which reside on or near the leading edge will be the strongest radiators of extracted energy anywhere on earth. Therefore, when the moment arrives when an energy void appears within the fusion belt, it will be these focal point areas along the leading edge which will "feel" that void, and will rush to fill it. Rapid movement of energies that normally leave earth at a gentle, regulated pace disrupt balance, and when nature's cycles are tampered with, consequences follow.

As these events begin to occur, subsequent reactions on earth will vary somewhat depending on the location of the focal point affected, but amid all of the variables a definite pattern will emerge. When a vortex of extracted energy detects a void in the fusion belt, it will sweep up and carry surrounding atmosphere with it into the fusion belt. This upward rush of air will cause a low pressure zone to be left in its wake, which must be stabilized. Air from the

immediate vicinity will join with ionospheric O^3 and move in to fill the gap, creating high winds and great turbulence. As the area stabilizes, the O^3 will again rise to its original position, but leaves behind foliage and wildlife damaged by over exposure to this gas. As these reactions become more and more regular, plants will slowly smother and die.

Atmospheric gases carried to the fusion belt will create a high pressure zone there, so that when a low pressure zone is "felt" below, these gases will return to balance it. When it does return, it is most likely to be in one of two forms, depending on its moisture content at the moment it was swept away. Air carried to the fusion belt will have undergone rapid cooling upon its arrival. If this air was relatively dry, it will be most likely to return as snow. If it was very humid it will be more prone to latch on to systems within the fusion belt, freeze, and return to earth as radioactive hail. This process is illustrated in the following series of drawings.

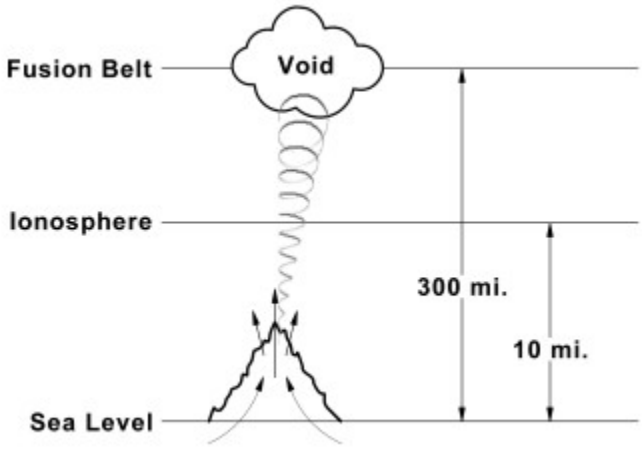


Fig. 9

[Missing Section]

As the radiation belt struggles to accomodate more and more nuclear debris and at the same time attempts to adjust to an ever accelerating energy exchange cycle, these reactions on earth will become increasingly violent. Focal points along the leading edge will have greater energy demands placed on them, and energy vortexes leaving earth will become larger and more energetic. When these huge vortexes surge toward the belts, they will be powerful enough to shear the lines of magnetic force in their path, creating gigantic lightning displays accompanied by literally deafening claps of thunder. Winds near focal points will reach hurricane proportions, with resulting hail (or snowstorms) of equal or greater ferocity. By the time conditions have reached these proportions in the primary risk areas, focal points farther removed from the leading edge will have begun experiencing the initial phases of this phenomenon, as described earlier and illustrated in figures nine through twelve. Progression of this cycle will yield

more of the same - only in greater proportions. As exiting vortexes grow ever larger, reactions will simply become more intense, destroying all life within greater and greater areas surrounding focal points. These very large vortexes will easily and regularly trigger avalanches, mud slides, and the like, and as always, focal points father removed will be but one step behind these leading edge reactions. Before long, nuclear reactors (which also radiate vast amounts of energy) will begin to be tapped to fill radiation belt energy needs as well.

Vast exits of energy from earth to the belts will leave behind energy voids within the focal points themselves, which nature cannot and will not tolerate. To fill these voids, energy from deeper within the planet will move quickly to restore balance. This rapid, abnormal rush of energy will give off interior, physical vibrations - triggering earthquakes of ever greater magnitude as the process continues. To balance these interior energy voids earth must take in more energy at the poles. It isn't difficult to see that this will compound the problem, creating even stronger focal points more sensitive to energy voids within the radiation belt, which will in turn accelerate the exodus of energy from earth. A greatly accelerated input will also cause interior temperatures to rise near earth's core. At first this temperature change will be manifested on earth's surface as "hot spots" (example: El Nino) followed by overall ocean warming, more severe and abnormal weather, and the re-activation of formerly "dead" volcanos. Energy voids within nuclear reactors and the surge of interior energy seeking to fill those voids will make nuclear meltdowns more and more commonplace occurrences. The final stages in this particular process will witness these exiting vortexes dragging earth's atmosphere deeper and deeper into the radiation belt to fill more upper level energy requirements - ultimately carrying it so far distant that it cannot return in any form.

The last gasp of life on earth will be a horrible event, but for better or for worse, not many of us will be alive to witness the demise of our world, because if (or when?) we arrive at this point, the inhabitants of earth will have simultaneously been attempting unsuccessfully to contend with a less visible but in many ways more dire consequence of an accelerated energy exchange cycle. It is this larger question to which we will now direct our attention.

It's common knowledge that earth experiences an annual "wobble", but there is little agreement and a lack of logical theories as to the reason why the earth wobbles. Without going into laborous terminology, we could simply state that the wobble is due to the dynamic interaction between the sun and its magnetic field and the earth and its magnetic poles and gravitational field. Among other things, this interaction means that when an earth pole comes to face the sun, there will be a repulsion directed at that pole which will "push" that pole away from the sun to a certain (relatively small) degree. In the case of earth, the point of greatest repuslion against the South Pole occurs on and near the winter solstice, with recovery being achieved by the time of the vernal equinox, when the repulsion becomes more equally divided between the two poles. As the summer solstice then approaches, the North Pole comes to face the sun and so has the brunt of this repulsion directed at it, pushing it away from the sun while the other pole is protected. Recovery will have been achieved by the time of the autumnal equinox, when again the poles share the force of this repulsion more equally. The net result of this interaction is a relatively small and harmless annual oscillation of the poles around the earth's axis, or in other words, a wobble.

As the energy exchange cycle of earth continues to accelerate and earth's gravitational field as a result grows larger and stronger, this interaction between earth and sun will also intensify, causing the solstice reactions at the poles to be more vigorous and causing the overall oscillation to become progressively more pronounced. This in itself will be a minor event in that it won't even come close to causing the severe problems some of the other reactions we've discussed will cause, but it is something to look for because once it begins to be noticed it will mean that a closely related but more deadly result of an increased repulsive (gravitational) field will have commenced, ie., earth's irresistable movement away from the sun. This will not be a gentle, regulated "drift" away from the sun, but rather will manifest as a "see saw" motion which will be accompanied by a full spectrum of resulting upheavals on earth's surface.

As the earth's repulsive force becomes stronger it will react against the center of its primary gravitational field, the sun. This repulsion will be more abrupt then gradual due to the abnormal condition of earth's cycles, the result being that earth will push itself farther outward than the strength of its repulsive force can long maintain. The sun's attraction will at this point again be felt strongly enough to "pull" earth back toward the sun, where the abnormally strong repulsive force of earth again over compensates in its push away from the sun. This back and forth motion will be ongoing, so that from a vantage point in space earth will appear to stagger in her orbit around the sun, and this swaying motion will become progressively more violent as long as earth's cycles continue their deterioration.

The combined action of these two motions will cause the leading edge of earth's fall to adjust continually as the position of the planet in relation to the sun changes. This means that the areas of energy input on earth will also be forced to adjust in order to remain the prescribed 90° from the leading edge. As the input areas (poles) change position, the ionospheric holes will follow, exposing large and varying surface areas below to dangerous ultra-violet radiation. Besides destroying any remaining vestige of normal weather, a constantly shifting leading edge will result in the creation of focal points of extracted energy in areas which were previously relatively safe from interactions with the radiation belt (as described earlier). As always, we can expect this process to be progressive.

We've attempted to show the interrelation and interdependencies between the major cycles of earth, which it should be realized, earth's close companion, the moon, also experiences. Step by step we've also attempted to show what happens to fission and fusion released particles, which move out in all directions ranging in the spectrum from those that move inward, toward the earth's core, to those that are so energetic that they escape to the outer reaches of the earth's gravitational field. These two extremes do not account for the bulk of the particles which concern us however, as the vast majority are radiated outward but do not retain enough velocity to excape too far, but instead accumulate at the pole, are picked up by the radiation belt, or encounter the highly positive incoming solar radiation which repells them back towards earth. As previously explained, when we speak of negative vs. positive in relation to these energy particles it is a relative situation, for single particles are neutral - it is their relative size which determines which energies a given particle will repell or be expelled by. In this sense then, fission released particles are very negative in respect to the natural extracted energy of earth, and are even more negative in respect to solar energies. Even though these particles will also be negative in respect to the natural extracted energy of the moon, the repulsion offered by the smaller energies (bubbles) produced by the moon is much less than that offered by earth and the sun. This encourages the fission produced particles which have escaped through

earth's radiation belt to accumulate in the vicinity of the moon - most particularly on the dark side of the moon, where they are shielded from the repulsion offered by both sun and earth. We will now briefly discuss the effect of those particles which find safe haven near the moon.

Like earth, the moon has no mechanism for refusing input energy, and so has and will continue to take in fission released energies as input, which must then exit as extracted energy. More energy in equals more energy out, resulting in the construction of a greater graviational field. A greater gravitational field about the moon will cause that body to repulse itself more vigorously from earth, which of course represents the center of the primary gravitational field through which the moon falls. Meanwhile, a stronger gravitational field about earth will heighten it's attractive force toward all bodies existing within its gravitational field, notably the moon. The effect of this "tug of war" will be nearly identical to the abnormal interaction to be expected between the earth and sun, ie., the moon will begin to "stagger" in her orbit of earth, for the same reasons as described in regards to the earth/sun relationship. Many effects from the moon's see saw orbit will be measurable, but the most visible will be the negative effect on earth tides, which will be most especially noticable and dangerous during periods when the moon draws abnormally close to earth. During periods when the moon is positioned between earth and sun the danger will be most acute, for at these times the moon is always under great pressure. Being fully exposed to the gravitational attraction of the sun, she will repulse herself more strongly from the sun, and the stronger her repulsive field is, the more vigorous will be the repulsion. This, however, will force her closer to earth, where the ever increasing strength of her gravitational (repulsive) field will have disastrous consequences for all coastline areas. As earth and moon cycles become increasingly unbalanced, tides will begin to resemble tidal waves, and coastal dwellers will be forced into regular evacuations until finally there is nothing left to return to.

This paper represents our last planned effort, although we stand ready to answer any questions the reader might have. Throughout, we've done our best to present a glimpse of this planet's future, and taken as a whole, this work gives the reader at least an idea of what to expect and why to expect it. Truly, the proverbial eleventh hour has arrived, and the clock is ticking.

Reflection on our outreach attempt of the last year and the apathy encountered at every turn - with so few notable exceptions - leaves a sense of acute weariness and a feeling that the vast majority of human beings are content to remain insulated in their own small world, where they struggle to maintain at least a degree of control and order, and it seems clear that until the crisis this planet faces intrudes directly into that small world, there are few people who will show any great concern for the larger questions and the fate of a world they will not live to see. For those notable exceptions whose concern extends beyond the immediate and into the future, this final paragraph is reserved.

Ultimately, if nothing is done, this planet will be void of life, and though none of us will be alive to witness the final death rattle of earth, the event will occur in one of two manners. In the more optimistic scenario, earth will simply continue to deteriorate and drift farther away from the sun until all but perhaps the lowest forms of life run out of food and perish. Earth will eventually find a new orbit and stabilize, but it is highly unlikely that higher forms of life

would ever again evolve in such a hostile environment as will exist on earth far from the sun. However, it is much more likely that, given the erratic thought processes of earth leaders, that an action reminiscent of the insane rationalizations which allow projects such as Argus to be undertaken will trigger a series of hydrogen implosions, igniting the atmosphere. Such an uncontrollable chain of fusion reactions would consume all available energy, which means the gravitational field of earth will be destroyed, as this field represents the only ready supply of the vast amounts of energy which would be required. Without a flow of energy through the body earth, the magnetic field cannot exist, and lacking any sort of repulsive force, earth will have no resistance to offer against the enormous attraction of the sun, and will begin her fall toward that body. Admittedly, the changes are slight that earth would, in such an event, strike the core of the sun, but it is possible, and so deserves mention. If earth were to strike the core of the sun it could cause the sun to split, in the same manner that a neutron which strikes the center of an atom can split that atom. If the sun were to split, the solar system as we know it would cease to exist, and potential havoc created by the fission of our solar system within the galaxy in general cannot be under estimated or taken lightly. There could be a great deal more at stake here than our small, rather insignificant world, and we'd better think about that very carefully as we weigh our choices. Our team has done what we could, and at present have no firm ideas as to what our next attempt should be. We know what needs doing in the way of development of technologies, but it's impossible for us to accomplish this anytime soon without help. At this point then, all we can really do is ask that each person receiving this material try to pass it along. Perhaps in this way a team can eventually be formed and work can proceed. Until such time, if there are any questions, we will be pleased to answer them.

Project Stardust Team

Lloyd B. Zirbes, Director

April 14, 1987

NUCLEAR ENERGY VS. PLANET EARTH

Nuclear fission and fusion as employed today for energy production and military uses are killing this planet, and no one in the scientific community has any idea why it's dying or how to save it. The reason for this is simple: they do not understand atomic structure, solar structure, or the complete dynamics of falling bodies. Physics textbooks erroneously declare our sun to be, in effect, a nuclear reactor. It is not. Because the scientific community feels confident that nuclear power is a part of nature they, as a body, have ceased to consider the possibility that perhaps they do not have all of the answers. Due to this arrogance, they are not even looking at nuclear technologies as possible causes of the damage we see occurring to our ionosphere, and if they do not look they will not see. Our

planet is very sick and is weakening daily. It has reached a point where earth's own mechanisms can no longer heal the wounds as quickly as they're being inflicted. In other words, we have reached a point of no return in that if nuclear fission and fusion are not abandoned and salvage operations begun immediately, the ionosphere will continue its rapid disintegration until life on earth ceases to exist.

In this paper we will attempt to explain in brief what is happening and why, but most particularly we aim to warn the reader of what the future holds if this insanity is not stopped - and soon. Our empahsis must be on predictions because frankly, the test and results upon which we base our theory break many currently accepted "laws" of physics, and so will be rejected out of hand by many of those who have spent their lives properly memorizing those laws. To prove we are credible and do indeed know what we are talking about we must therefore predict what the scientific community has not predicted and can never explain using current physical law. Only in this way can we impress the reader with the truth of what we say, and gain allies in our efforts to halt these deadly technologies before it's too late. So then, to begin...

During the process of nuclear fission and fusion an atom is forced open and electrons escape. Science and industry assure us that this process is safe, because even though our knowledge of atomic structure is incomplete, any unforseen damaging effects are prevented by the massive steel and concrete containment vessels. They are correct insofar as containing electrons is concerned, but what they have yet to realize is there exists much smaller particles of mass and energy which pass easily through the containment walls, and which strip off particles from the containment vessels themselves as they pass through. This results in an unforseen and rapid decay of the containment structure itself - weakening it greatly within a decade - which in turn allows even larger particles (still smaller than an electron) to escape. Obviously, the problem quickly becomes progressive.

These minute particles released from an atom are negative in respect to planet earth. This means that these particles will be repelled from earth's surface to the outer regions of the ionosphere. Of course these particles are yet more negative in value than solar energy, and are also repelled from the energy emitted from the sun. Because these very negative particles are repelled from solar energy, they move around the earth, staying on the dark side of the planet in order to avoid direct contact with solar energy. These very negative particles tend to "settle in" at any location which remains in darkness for substantial periods of time. For a part of the year this area is at the Southern Polar region (Antarctica). Accumulating at the South Pole, these particles assemble themselves with the normally positve ions of the ionosphere, which results in the production of an extremely negative plasma.

As the South Pole again begins to face toward the sun (Sept. - Oct.) this highly negative plasma is repelled, and now has nowhere to go but to earth. This results in a hole in the ionosphere in the South Pole region. Because of the massive amounts of these very negative particles being released, the hole in the ionosphere will be found to have increased dramatically in size in 1986, possibly as far as the 60° parallel line.

If the phenomena is monitored, it will be noticed that the hole will develop a 24 hour oscillation, and that the oscillation will always be away from the sun's light. This again is due to the fact that these very negative particles, now assembled into a very negative plasma, will be repelled from solar energy.

As the South Pole faces toward the sun, the North Pole lies in darkness. Therefore, the negative, unassembled particles in the upper atmosphere will tend to "settle in" near the North Pole, and will assemble with positive ions there. When once again the North Pole faces the sun, the resulting negative plasma will be forced to the surface of earth. Our calculations indicate that in the early months of 1987, a hole in the ionosphere will be found to have appeared over the North Pole.

Some of the results of this disruption of the ionosphere will have immediate effects. For instance, as great shells of this negative plasma are pushed into existing shells of plasma, very adverse and abnormal weather conditions will be experienced world wide. In areas where the ionosphere is thicker, there will be an over filtering of solar energy, causing a reduction in sunlight available on earth and a subsequent increase in rainfall. In areas where the ionosphere has thinned, expect severe heat waves and drought conditions. Also, iron deposits attract these negative particles of mass and energy, and so areas with large deposits of iron can expect drastic changes in their weather cycles. A less immediate effect of this attraction to iron deposits will be that life forms in these areas will experience genetic changes, and an alarming increase in birth defects will be seen in these areas. Likewise, incidents of cancer and other diseases related to a breakdown in immune system activities will be noted.

As the destruction of the ionosphere continues, more drastic effects will be observed. For example, as these undetected particles of mass and energy are accepted at the poles (and elsewhere) they will undoubtedly result in an increase in the energy exchange of our planet. This will cause an increase in the rotation rate of the earth. At first this increase will be considered a neglegible factor, but the increase will be progressive, and will eventually result in the earth changing it's orbit. The eliptic will increase, and the earth will being it's drift away from the sun.

The increase in energy exchange will also "heat" up the interior of our planet, resulting in great internal pressure. This pressure will be released in the form of great earthquakes and increasingly greater volcanic actions. The end result of these actions will be great continential shifts, and areas lying along existing fault lines will be at great risk. This increase in energy exchange will also cause a warming of the earth's surface, and the polar ice caps will begin to melt. Coastline areas will begin to disappear.

Much more could be said, but this outline of events will give the reader a fair idea of why we say the situation on earth is critical. To date the focus of the anti-nuclear movement has been to eliminate bombs and testing, control of radioactive wastes, etc. Few people have considered that perhaps the splitting of atoms in and of itself is anti-nature. Unless it is stopped and decontamination proceedures initiated, our future is bleak. The problems will

not go away by themselves. Humankind has done the damage, and now we must repair it. The technology now exists which will provide the tools, but our group cannot do it alone. We seek allies!